Name of Candidate	Khushboo Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	146733
Center	Online	Date	24th Aug. 07

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Identify the key objectives of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Also highlight the challenges in its implementation.

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Aamir Khan's Show 'Satyamev Jayate' in 2012 highlighted the plight of children who suffered from sexual abuse at a very young age. It showed the stigma attached to the issue and how it acts as a block to the development of child.

POSCO Act, 2012 was enacted to address the sexual crime and sexual harassment against children of 0-18 yrs of age group.

Objectives

- Reduce such heinous crimes against the innocent child.

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- provide child-friendly procedures and thus separate courts to deal with the issues.
- stringent punishments for the criminals.
- platform to aware children of such activities and distinguish b/w 'good touch' and 'bad touch'.
- National commission for Protection of Children Rights to monitor proper implementation.

Challenges

- Lack of awareness on the issue of both parents and the child. Many of the cases go unreported.
- Lack of sex education due to stigma attached has resulted in higher abuse against children.

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- Mentally-ill people who despite being of an older age, but with a mental age of children are not covered by the Act. They continue to fight their cases under other laws and regular courts.

- Inconsistencies b/w various laws.
eg. Child marriage b/w 16-18 yrs age is accepted by law if consensual under Child Marriage Act.
But it is a crime under POSCO.

Given the gravity of the situation and increasing crimes against children, India must take a holistic approach towards the issue to fulfill its obligation under UN Convention on Child Rights.

· Laws must be brought into coherence and education regarding such acts should be made part of curriculum.
It is important that no child is forced to go under such a mental trauma.

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2. Discuss how the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.
चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाईन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कैसे अधिक सफल बनाती है।

MGNREGA Program launched to provide guaranteed 100 day employment to every household and thus aims to eradicate poverty from the society.

It has been more successful than other rural development programmes like

- National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- Public distribution System
- UJJWALA Program
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana etc.

This is because it is based on RIGHTS BASED APPROACH rather than WELFARE BASED APPROACH.

It provides the households with opportunity to earn the money and spend it according to their discretion. Unlike PDS, Ujjawala

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which provides direct subsidies on food, LPG etc., leaves little discretion for households to manage their own affairs.

Also, MGNREGA is statutorily backed and regular social audits etc. provide a proper mechanism for their grievances redressal. However, many other policies lack such features.

Therefore, MGNREGA has been a successful project of Government. However, Recent CAG Report has pointed out many anomalies still prevailing in its implementation.

- Delay in payments.
- No adequate tagging of assets under NREGA
- false records

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Therefore, it is necessary that NREGA is revamped and greater role is handed to local panchayats and public to properly implement it.

For other schemes and policies, Govt. should adopt a Rights based approach and turn them into successful projects too.

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3. Self-employment of the poor has been an important objective of the anti-poverty programmes and SHGs have played a significant role in this. Elucidate with examples. Also discuss the problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance in India.

गरीबों के लिए स्व-रोजगार वस्तुतः गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रहा है तथा SHGs ने इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में SHG माइक्रो-फाइनेंस (सूक्ष्म वित्त) के मॉडल को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

SHGs – Bank Linkage Programme was launched in 1990s to ensure easier availability of credit to poor households. Though a part of it can be used for consumption purposes but was mainly meant to provide them with ample self-employment opportunities.

– Poor have weak bargaining power. But as a group, specially with 90% women membership, SHGs have been able to avail credit from commercial banks.

– Since their is collective responsibility for credit, they maintain a huge credit discipline among themselves.

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- SHGs in southern States like Karnataka are known for their huge role in developmental process. It was seen that households involved in SHGs spent higher on education and health sector, than other households.

- It was also seen that greater role of women in SHGs have brought them to ~~mainstr~~ mainstream and empower them with decision making powers.

However, SHG micro-finance faces various Challenges today.

- Huge expansion has resulted into loss of quality as NGOs are unable to provide huge number of SHGs with required training and skills.

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- Most of the ~~NGOs~~ SHGs are concentrated in Southern States. 44% SHGs are present in 5 Southern States. Thus, resulting into regional disparities.

- With poverty getting urbanised, neglect of urban poor and their exclusion from SHG's refinancing by NABARD can fail to fulfill the objective of poverty eradication.

Therefore, it is necessary that SHGs-Banks Linkage Programme is also launched in Northern and Eastern states, while maintaining the quality. NABARD Act can be amended to include urban poor as part of SHGs and refinance them.
Also, Loan waivers should be avoided to maintain credit discipline of society. SHGs have huge potential and it must be tapped through appropriate policies.

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4. Give an account of the issues that arise due to short tenure of civil servants in India. Critically discuss the move of setting up a Civil Services Board in order to address this problem.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों के छोटे कार्यकाल के कारण उठने वाले मुद्दों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इस मुददे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Servants are called as the 'Steel Frame of the Country'. By injecting political neutrality and continuity in the system, they help in better implementation of projects and programmes at ground level.

However, their short tenure of about 1-3 years acts as a roadblock in implementing such projects with a long-term hollistic approach.

Recent Issue of an IPS officer in Karnataka, transferred from the Department of Prisons to Department of Traffic within a span of few months has brought the issue to limelight.

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PROBLEMS

- Instability in the system due to continuous transfers.
- Questions their security of tenure.
- Leaves little space to experiment and analyse different policies based on geography, etc.
- Lack of sense of attachment to an area and people, and work for their welfare with utmost zeal
- Misused by political executives to fulfill their narrow political interests.

Therefore, with given concerns, setting up a Civil Service Board seems a step in right direction.

- Ensure a minimum amount of tenure at a place.
- Political discretion will no longer be exercised.

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- Can maintain a database on experience of a civil servant and use it for solving the crisis situations.

Though, Civil Services Board is a right step, but its independency and transparency is necessary to fulfill the objectives. Further, digital technology can be used for proper maintain of databases.

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5. India's health system is one of the most privatised in the world, poorly regulated and accessible only to those with income levels well above the average. Comment.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से एक होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite rise in population and global account of diseases at an exponential rate, India's public health expenditure has reduced with subsequent budgets. Currently, it amounts to less than 1.5% of total GDP. This is one of the lowest in the World.

Due to the void of public health services, private sector has managed to fill it in last 70 years. Today, Private sector amounts for 2/3rd of PHS.

ISSUES

- use of unethical practices by private hospitals and doctors.

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- Rise in untrained medical practitioners and resulting in higher exploitation of public.
- Driven with the profit motive, Health care services have been limited to those with higher income levels.
- Regional disparities as most of them are concentrated in well-off cities and districts.
- Many illegal Donor Kidney Rackets run by Private hospitals have been exposed in the past.

Recent Gorakhpur Incident has pointed towards the lack of adequate public health infrastructure However, privatisation of health services is not the solution to this problem.

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National Health Policy, 2017 though has provisions to regulate the Private Sector, but Government should also aim to increase its expenditure. Private Sector cannot be expected or relied upon for such critical services.

NITI - Aayog's recent Policy to privatise district hospitals though will increase infrastructure temporary, but it is not a permanent solution and fails to provide 'Healthcare for all'

So, there is need that India learn from countries like CUBA, with lesser GDP growth than India but still one of most successful universal health Coverage project. 'Health for all' should be its new policy.

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6. Keeping in mind the importance of NGOs in India's development process it is imperative that adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms should be in place. Discuss in the context of recent developments.

भारत के विकास की प्रक्रिया में NGOs के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके लिए पर्याप्त कानूनी एवं विनियामक तंत्र का होना अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है। हाल के विकास संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

NGOs are citizen based non-profit associations working independent of government and for welfare of people. They are called as 'Partners in development'.

~~Importa~~ Many NGOs like Pratham, Goonj, Nanhi Kali, SEWA, Helpage India etc. are know for their developmental works for various sections of the society.

They have also played an important role in projects like SHGs, CAMPA, EIA etc.

However, recently many NGOs have been identified with irregularities and indiscipline in their works.

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- Less than 10% manage their accounts adequately.
- Despite Section 8 of FCRA Act which says that not more than 50% of funds can be spent on administrative works, lot of discrepancies have been found.
- Accused of manipulating the public and fuelling them to go against the govt. and resulting into PIL Industry.
- Intelligence Bureau has accused them of loss of 2-3% GDP due to stallments of various projects like Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.
- Many have been found as a source of terror funding.
- Rather than welfare purpose, serve the narrow interests of their funding parties.

Therefore, it is imperative to put adequate legal and regulatory

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mechanisms.

Some of these mechanisms are Registrar of Societies Act, Registrar of Companies Act, FCRA Act etc.

Home Ministry has recently blocked funding of many NGOs under FCRA.

NGOs are an important pillars of society. Few of them should not be allowed to ruin such pillars. Transparency and Accountability must be ensured. On the lines of National Charities Commission in UK, an independent body can be formulated to regulate them efficiently. NGOs should also display their donors publicly and focus on vulnerable sections of society.

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7. While on one hand, there has been proliferation of use of digital technology, on the other hand, resulting digital dividends have not been forthcoming. Analyse.

जहाँ एक ओर डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग का प्रसार बढ़ रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

It is said that if today Indian economy is digitised, 75% will be left behind. This shows that despite e-technology backing in, India is not yet e-ready.

Recent study has show that less than 1% rural households own a computer and less than 10% own a smart phone. Digital dividend is therefore highly skewed.

e-literacy is an important pillar for proliferation of use of digital technology and cannot be ignored to realise its full potential.

India has recently take many steps towards digital technology.

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'Swayam' to make education accessible from hinterlands, 'NeHA' (National e-Health Authority) to easily manage the health records, 'e-Kranti' to bring digital technology into various areas like agriculture security, education etc. etc.

However, none of these will bore fruits if public remains isolated due to lack of digital education. Therefore, equal focus should be on digital literacy and awareness.

- Mobile help centres can reach to remotest corners and bring people into digital world.

- Incentives like Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana to digitise payment system.

Don't write anything this margin

- Making digital education a part of curriculum in schools.

Digital technology holds a tremendous potential in solving many issues like delays, non-transparency, leakages of funds, etc. But to adopt it fully and realise the dream of 'Digital India', people must be brought into digital dividend. e-participation and e-literacy should be made part of such initiatives.

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8. The public policy requirements of the 21st century demand a bureaucracy less generalist in nature. Analyse in the context of Indian civil services.
21वीं सदी की सार्वजनिक नीति वस्तुतः एक कम सामान्यज्ञ नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian civil services called the 'steel frame of the society' are known for its both generalist and specialist nature.

While 'specialist' includes a focus approach on a set of issues, 'generalist' provides a holistic approach to the issues. Both are equally important for this 'steel frame'

However, recent demands of turning bureaucracy into more specialist one has been raised.

REASONS

- A specialist can understand the technical aspects of the policies in a better way.

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eg: An IFoS officer has better idea on Environment protection, Forest rights, Trophy laws etc. than an IAS officer and he can better solve the problems.

Similarly, An IAAS officer has larger understanding of accounts of CAG and their auditing, as compared to IAS.

BUT

- All these officers are recruited through the same exam and hence possess 'almost similar' knowledge.

- Though some departments may require specialist bureaucracy, but administration like in district requires a more holistic and comprehensive approach

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Therefore, both bureaucrics serve their own purposes and one cannot be allowed to supersede the other.

— Where few departments like Forests, Revenue may require specialist bureaucracy, departments like Railways needs more of managerial features and thus require generalist bureaucracy.

Therefore, instead of ruling out generalist bureaucracy, areas should be identified where both of these can work to their maximum advantage. All the services are of equal credibility acc to Government of India, and one cannot be allowed to dominate the other one.

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9. Explain how the National Digital Library (NDL) can bring a fundamental shift in the paradigm of education and research. Also highlight the challenges that need to be addressed to make NDL self-sustainable.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) किस प्रकार शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में एक आधारभूत परिवर्तन ला सकता है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

NDL built using assistance of IIT Kharagpur under MoHRD is largest online library of India.

- easy access to research papers, patents etc.
- crowd-sourced from various universities.
- available in English and many Indian languages.
- eliminates geographical barriers to knowledge
- Accessible formats for disabled ~~formats~~ people.
- promotes research as part of curriculum.

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However, issues like

- lack of e-literacy leading to non-accessibility to such sources.
- only few supporting platforms.
- Lack of participation by universities in crowd sourcing

NDL is a tive step to promote 'digital India'. Proper digital infrastructure and awareness must be ensured for its better implementation.

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10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Census 2011 has highlighted the rise in urban homeless households. Homeless households refer to those who don't have an adequate infrastructure like building to stay and usually spent their nights by sleeping on footpaths or public premises like railways etc.

CHALLENGES

- More prone to heat or cold waves during summers and winters.
- Accidental deaths due to sleeping on footpaths and road sides.
- Lack of adequate infrastructure of clean drinking water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Exploited ~~key~~ and harassed by police officials and residents of nearby areas.
- No adequate sanitation facilities.
- Temporary stays results into loss of livelihoods and keep them on constant move.

REASONS

- With poverty getting urbanised, and more pressure on urban lands, high real estates rates have resulted into unaffordability of permanent houses.
- Failure of government schemes like 'Housing for All' to all its residents.
- Lack of proper track records on such population for targetted policies.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Budget 2017 - 2018 has made 'Housing' a part of infrastructure, which will result into higher investments and a step towards affordability.

- Temporary night shelters on lines of Delhi govt. can provide them a temporary safeguards against risks associated.

Government must work on mission mode to fulfill its objectives under 'Housing for All' by 2022.

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11. What is the criteria for a village being recognized as electrified? Examine the challenges present in rural electrification in India. Elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of the government with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

एक गाँव को विद्युतीकृत गाँव के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए।

India recognises a village as electrified on the basis of following parameters:

- Availability of electricity at important public places like schools, hospitals etc.
- At least 10% of households in villages are electrified.
- Adequate electricity infrastructure like transmission lines, electricity poles etc.

Due to such classification, more than 65% of Indian villages are said to be electrified and few states like Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala achieving 100% Rural electrification.

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Challenges

- Huge infrastructure spending required to transmit power from sources of generation to remotest corners of the country.
- Due to fewer aspects of profit-making, private sector remains isolated from such initiatives.
- Lack of regular local skilled manpower to repair and maintain such infrastructure in villages.

Government of India, through its various initiatives have focus on electrification of villages.

- UJWALA Scheme - affordable LED power-saving bulbs to each households
- Jawahar lal Nehru Solar Mission for decentralised production of solar energy.

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- GARV-II Application for real-time display of electrification projects in villages.
- Deen dayal Upadhaya Gramin Jyoti Yojana
- This aims to provide 24*7 electricity to rural households.
- It provides for feeder separation for agriculture and households.
- It also has the provision for adding extra generated decentralised electricity back to the grid.

India has implemented such schemes in letter and spirit and thus able to achieve the higher objectives of rural electrification. However, it is time to now change the definition and bring it in coherence with international standards to ensure better availability of electricity.

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12. While the Right to Education (RTE) Act was based on noble intentions, implementation of many of its provisions remain ridden with problems. Discuss.

यद्यपि शिक्षा का अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम महान उद्देश्यों पर आधारित था, फिर भी इसके कई प्रावधानों का क्रियान्वयन समस्याओं से भरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTE Act, 2008 enacted on the lines of Directive Principles of State Policy and Supreme Court's Judgement in Unni Krishnan Case, has provide the public with Education as a Fundamental Right for 6-14 yrs age.

Though it was based on noble intentions, it faces many problems today.

- Mandatory provision of 25% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections in Private Schools is not implemented adequately.
  RTE has failure to check against such irregularities.

- No detention policy applicable till VIII th class has come

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under many criticisms. Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by Pratham has shown how Class Vth student is unable to perform basic arithmetic and unable to read class IInd book.

- Excepts to work other than academic works to teachers eg. elections, census etc. divert teachers focus and attention away from students.

- Issues like higher Teacher-Pupil ratio, teacher absenteeism, still prevails in schools.

- It has failed to address drop outs after primary education.

To address such drawbacks, Union govt. formed a committee

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under TS. Subramanian and KasturiRangan to frame National Education Policy.

Also, digital technologies like Biometrics can be used to address teacher absenteism issue. Andra Pradesh has started using Big data analytics to study dropouts and frame policies accordingly. Other states should also take necessary steps and support the objectives of RTE Act.

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13. Critically examining the key provisions of The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.
सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

Parliament has recently passed the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016 to provide check against the commercial surrogacy. In the absence of adequate provisions, India has been converted into surrogacy hub and many women were exploited due to this.

Recent incident, where UK based couple denied to take responsibility of their surrogate child after their separation, has put the ~~danger~~ future of both surrogate women and the child in danger.

To check against such actions, Government enacted the law.

PROVISIONS

- only married couples will be allowed (after 5 yrs of registration of marriage

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and proved inadequacy to conceive child)

- A women can be surrogate only once in a lifetime and should have a child of her own.
- No monetary compensation should follow such actions
- Surrogate mother must be related to the couple.

ISSUES

- Bill failed to recognise the rights of single parents, transgenders, gays to have a child through surrogacy.
- Non-allowance of monetary compensation fails to recognise the right of women on her own body.
- Make it much more difficult for a couple to have baby of their own in case of medical issues.

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Though it is done with noble intentions, commercial surrogacy total ban restricts the woman's right on her own body. Provision of 'proved inadequacy to conceive a child' deprives a woman who want to have children of her own and but doesn't want any changes in her body.

Moreover, exploitation won't be checked due to this complete ban as the hub will move to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Cambodia etc. or else will start illegal racket in India itself. Though Exploitation MUST BE stopped but complete ban isn't a solution.

Regulations like ensuring proper compensation, no compromise with women health, cap on number of children a women can surrogate etc can go a long way. Moreover, law should bring single-parents and gay community under its ambit for ensuring equal rights to all.

14. It is often strongly suggested that scarce government resources should be redirected in favour of primary education rather than higher education. In this context, analyse whether curtailing public spending in higher education would help in achieving the principle of equity.

प्राय: मजबूती से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि अत्यल्प सरकारी संसाधनों को उच्च शिक्षा के बजाय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर पुनर्निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

India's expenditure on Education stands at less than 4% GDP and is abysmally low as compared to other countries. Out of this, more than 50% goes to higher education institutions like IITs which cater to less than 1% population. Given this skewed distributions, it is demanded that scarce resources should be redirected to primary education.

Though Primary education requires utmost focus, but at the cost of neglect of higher education, it will only ruin the principle of equity rather than achieve it.

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- India already has less than 25% enrollment ratio in higher education. Curtailed spending will further bring it down and hamper the growth of nation.
- It can lead to further 'brain-drain' from the country.
- Institutes like IISc, IITs, IIMs are institutes of national importance. They are responsible for improved research and development in nation.
- Rise in skilled work requirements and automation technologies needs such workforce.

But at the same time these higher education centres are ultimately fuelled by Primary education. Schemes like Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Yojana (RUSA) can succeed only if RMSA and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at primary education levels

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succeed. Therefore, both are equally important for the growth of nation.

Some steps must be taken to achieve objectives of both primary and higher education to all.

- Increase in education spending gradually and more rational use of funds.
- 'Swayam' Portal should be made accessible to all for free education.
- National Education Policy to be formed under Kasturi Rangan committee should focus equally on all levels of education and bring much needed reforms to education sector.
- Schemes like Vidyanjali can amplify the scarce resources under Primary Education.

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15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse. Also discuss the objectives and components of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan with a special emphasis on inclusiveness and accessibility index.

निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेशयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Disable people are disable not ~~too~~ because of physical or mental disabilities, but due to lack of their special needs in today's society.

Therefore, Accessibility holds to key to their inclusion and their equal access to public places.

India has shown its full commitment in ensuring them accessibility by being the first country to sign Marrakesh Treaty under WIPO and making books, publications 'disabled friendly'.

On the similar lines, a flagship programme 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan'

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(Accessible India Campaign) has been launched.

- It aims to achieve universal accessibility in built up environment, transportation eco-system and Information and Communication ecosystem.

- Aims to make atleast 50% Govt- buildings accessible to them

- Accessible transport facilities, education material.

- Accessibility Index to rate different areas according to their accessibility.

- Online platform for crowd-sources and get information

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on non-accessible areas

- awareness campaigns through Social Media

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16. The Olympic Task Force constituted to prepare an action plan for the next three Olympic Games is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

आगामी तीन ओलंपिक खेलों के लिए कार्य योजना (एक्शन प्लान) तैयार करने हेतु गठित ओलंपिक टास्क फोर्स सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Despite 70 yrs of Independence, India's poor track record in Olympic games has brought the attention of authorities to the need to reform Indian Sports.

'Target Olympic Podium Scheme' and 'Olympic Task Force' has been on the similar lines.

- Identify potential medal prospects based on International Standards
- Provide world class facilities and financial assistance to such Candidates.
- Target Olympics of 2020, 2024, 2028.

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Though such targetted scheme can help achieve the objective, it is not a permanent solution.

What is needed is Grassroot promotion of such talent and better Sports Governance to match International standards.

- 'Khelo India Campaign' recognizes such talents at an early stage of 8-10 yrs and groom them accordingly.

- Lodha Committee's recommendations can be applied on other sports too.

→ No civil servant / bureaucrat should hold a post in sport bodies.

→ Fixed tenure and non-allowance of remembership to members.

→ Bringing Sports bodies under Ambit of RTI.

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Many Indian players like Abhinav Bhindra, Geeta Phogat have brought great fame to Indian sports talent but their lies tremendous unexplored potential. National Sports Code is necessary to tap such potential and realise dream of 50 medals in 2030 Olympics.

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17. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on the application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Protection of Women from domestic Violence Act, 2005 have been hitherto accused for being gender-biased. It only recognized 'adult-male' as a potential source of domestic violence and harassment of women and ignored the potential role of women relatives like mother-in-law, sister-in-law etc.

Supremer Court has widened its scope by replacing the words 'adult male' with 'any person'.

This has also brought non-adult male/female under the ambit of jurisdiction of the act.

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IMPACT

Positive

- Promote equality as enshrined under constitution under Article 14.
- Gives more hollistic and comprehensive approach to domestic violence rather than a narrow definition.
- Recognizes the possibility of a minor being used to promote domestic violence to escape the punishments

Negative

- fails to recognize the domestic violence against men and still contains elements of gender biasedness.
- Ignores the fact that sexual crimes like 'rape' are generally by men and should not be at equal footing with harassment by women relatives.

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Though the amendment is a step in a right direction, the fallouts must be addressed to. Legislature should step in to adequately reform the law. To prevent misuse by women, family Welfare committees as recently proposed by Supreme Court should be promoted equally.

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18. Inspite of its usefulness as a tool of transparency and accountability, the RTI Act needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के एक उपकरण के रूप RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह भी विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों को ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right to Information (RTI) has been classified as a Fundamental Right by Supreme Court of India to fully exercise the rights under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21.

It was meant to ~~brought~~ bring transparency and accountability to the system. Total 2% of Indian Population is said to exercised their RTI.

However, recently it has been accused to be used as a tool to blackmail public functionaries.

- Burden of many RTI requests and appeals take a toll on unlimited resources in Government departments

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- Questioning the objectivity behind every decision taken by authorities and blackmailing them under Corruption Act. This restricts the decision making power of officials.

- Blackmailing to obtain the secret information based on national security and socially and public condemnation

Such activities defeat the very purpose of RTI. However, it has been found that such false and unreasonable queries amount only to 1% of total queries. Instead what lacks more is the participation by the officials actively in answering such queries.

The Real issue behind allegation of both parties on each other is

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TRUST deficit between both.
Therefore RTI should be amended so that such deficit can be bridged.

2nd ARC recommended that more than 1% of expenditure should be on maintaining the records. This would result into greater transparency and the public ~~to~~ can know and track their query.

Digital technology should be obtained so that it is easier for officials to fastly dispose off backlogs and respond in mandated time frame. This will ensure greater trust of public in such institutions.

RTI needs to be implemented in both letter and spirit and this requires active participation of both public and officials.

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19. The transgender community has been among one of the most marginalized communities in India. Discuss. How does the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 seek to protect transgenders from discrimination and address the problems faced by them?

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय भारत में सर्वाधिक वंचित समुदायों में से एक रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। दि ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन (प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ राईट) बिल 2016 (ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक-2016) ट्रांसजेंडरों के साथ होने वाले भेदभाव से संरक्षण एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है?

Transgender community have hitherto faced discrimination in India. Their fundamental right against discrimination and right to occupy public ~~publ~~ places is often curbed.

Recently, proposed Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 aims to address such issues.

- defines transgender
- prohibits discrimination in sectors like education, health, employment etc.
- equal right to access public facilities and rent/own a house

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- Right to reside in their own household.
- 'Certificate of Identity' by District Magistrate on basis of recommendation of a screening committee
- Stringent punishment for non-compliance of provisions.
- Set up National Council for Transgenders

Legalising Section 377 in NALSA Judgement have already put restrictions on their personal rights. This bill is thus, a step in right direction. However, steps should also be taken to remove stigma against them in society through awareness and education.

Their special needs like special toilets must be addressed to

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make Public spaces accessible to them.

India should consider them as an integral part of the society and any encroachment on their rights attacks the 'diverse' fabric of Indian society.

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20. Though the Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals, it has been argued that it is being misused. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरूपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Forest Rights Act 2006 was enacted to recognise the rights of forest dwellers and tribals on forest produce.

It recognises their traditional rights and ownerships on such lands.

However, many environment activists say that such Rights are misused and impact the Environment Conservation.

- Slash and burn methods on forest lands leads to forest fires and reduced fertility of soil.

Name of Candidate	Khushboo Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	146733
Center	Online	Date	1st Aug, 17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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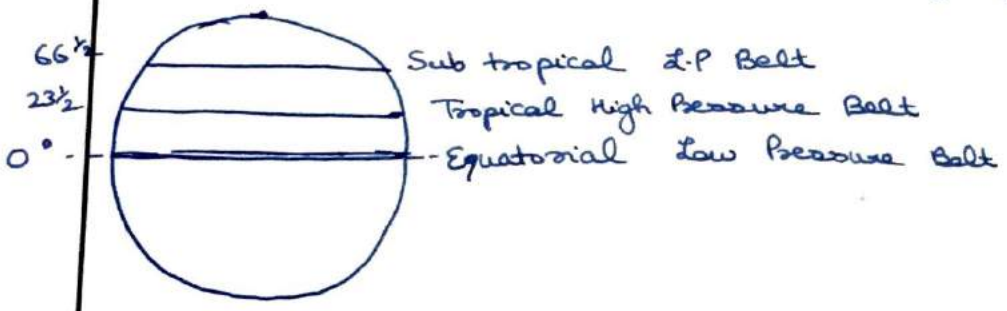
Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

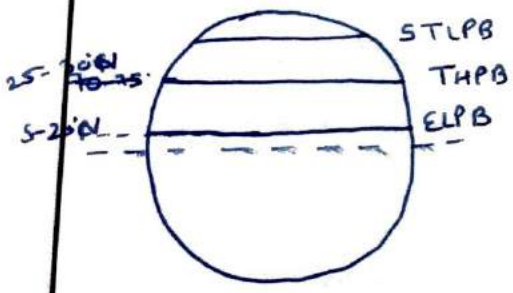
12.5X20=250

1. What do you understand by seasonal shifting of pressure belts? What impact does it have on the formation of various climatic regions across the globe? Discuss its socio-economic significance.

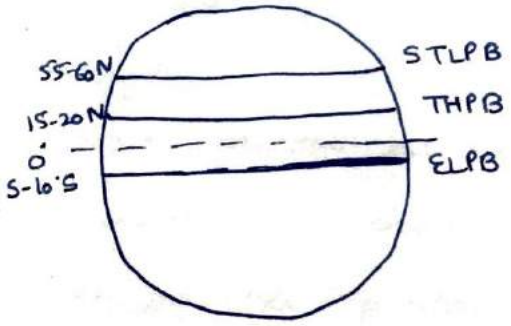
वायुदाब पेटियों के मौसमी स्थानांतरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? विश्व भर में विभिन्न जलवायु प्रदेशों के निर्माण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Global Pressure Belts ie. Equatorial Low Pressure Belt, Tropical High Pressure Belt etc. exhibit seasonal shifting





SUMMERS



WINTERS

In Summers, as sun moves in the north hemisphere, all the Pressure Belts shift towards north with max max.

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variation in tropical belts.

Max. shift is shown by ELPB at Tibetan Plateau, where in summers it shifts as much as 22°C.

Similarly, in winters, these pressure belts move little in the south direction. This is due to the fact that low pressure will be around the latitude, when sun is directly headed.

This shifting of belts results in formation of various climatic regions of the world.

eg. Indian monsoon is the result of blowing of southern trade winds in summer seasons resulting in summer west monsoon and blowing of northern trade winds in winters resulting in north east monsoon.

Also, Mediterranean type of climate is the result of two different kind of planetary winds in the

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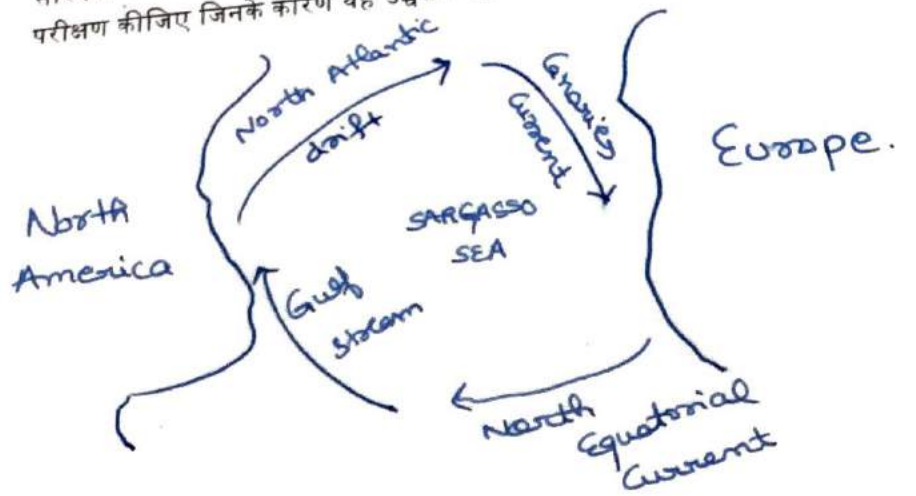
region

Such changes have huge socio-economic significance.

- offshore winds resulting into deserts.
- growth of citrus fruits in mediterranean type of climate.
- Bringing rain in areas like Tamil Nadu which otherwise would be devoid of rainfall due to absence of SW monsoon in the region

2. Explain the reasons for the formation of Sargasso Sea. Also, examine the factors for it being a region with one of the highest ocean salinity.

सारगैसो सागर के निर्माण के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए जिनके कारण यह उच्चतम महासागरीय लवणता के क्षेत्रों में से एक है।



Sargassa Sea is the result of four currents namely Gulf Stream, North Atlantic drift, Canaries Current and North Equatorial Current in the Atlantic Ocean.

Due to the Cyclic movement of these currents, the area lying b/w stays calm and results in the formation of sea weeds ie Sargasso.

Therefore, it is called Sargasso Sea.

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Unability of this water to move and mix with larger ocean waters due to landlocking on both sides and four cyclic currents around it, increases its salinity.

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3. Why are river deltas important? Discuss the existing threats to river deltas and the measures needed to overcome these threats.

नदी डेल्टा क्यों महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं? नदी डेल्टाओं के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों एवं इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

River deltas are lifelines of many communities around it and also useful for the whole country.

- fertile sediments deposited here are excellent for the growth of many crops.
- placer deposits of gold, silver etc. can be found here.
- The region of deltas where it meets ocean water serve as an excellent spot for survival of marine ecosystem.

Existing threats to deltas:

- Rising sea levels results in submergence of deltas.
- Building of dams, canals etc. holds off these sediments and thus, declining deltas.

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- Illegal and excessive sand mining also reduce the sediments and thus increasing the water flow and reduction in size of deltas.

- Increased Glacier melting is causing more flow of water and carries the sediments with greater energy and doesn't deposit them as frequently at deltas.

- Increased divergence of water due to river-linking, irrigation projects etc. reduce the sediments for deltas formation.

Measures needed to overcome these

- Allowing the natural flow of river along with its sediments
- Reducing Green house gases emission to prevent sea-level

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rising and glacier melting.

- Addressing the issue of illegal sand mining.
- Regular desiltation of existing dams and Barrages and relying more on run-off river water projects.

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4. Give an account of the different types of earthquakes based on their zone of occurrence. Identify the earthquake prone regions of the world with special reference to India. Also explain the reasons for the occurrence of earthquakes in geologically inactive regions like Peninsular India.

घटित होने वाले क्षेत्र के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्व के भूकंप प्रवण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत जैसे भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से निष्क्रिय/स्थिर क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय घटनाओं के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Based on the zone of occurence, earthquakes are of 4 types :-

1) Tectonic : Tectonic earthquake is the one that occurs due to breaking of earth's crust due to the movement of plates inside it, resulting into stresses.

2) Volcanic :- Volcanic earthquakes are the ones that result due to the volcanic activity in the region. Emergence of lava from the asthenosphere results into several kinds of stresses.

3) Collapse :- Small earthquakes in mines built underground.

4) Explosive :- Earthquakes which are result of nuclear, chemical or

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sock explosion in the area.

Earthquake prone areas

1) Circum Pacific Belt :-

80-85% Earthquakes are known to happen here. This is the most prone area due to high tectonic and volcanic activities.

2) Trans- Eurasian mountains

10-15% Earthquakes happen in these areas. Indian himalayas lying in this region are prone to earthquakes

3) Other areas

1-2% earthquakes happen in the remaining areas due to mild tremors or shock waves.

Earthquakes are not only related to geologically active regions, but their presence can also be realised in many inactive regions like Peninsular India.

Regions like Peninsular India are part of ancient ~~continents~~ regions like Gondwanaland. These are already old with presence of some faults. Therefore, an earthquake generated in the nearby areas for ex. Himalayas in case of Peninsular India, is able to impact such weak areas and earthquakes are caused. When India plate ~~strikes~~ collides Eurasian plates, shock waves generated reach here and being weak, these area cannot completely resist against such waves.

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5. Explain the reasons for the following: (a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the east coast of India. (b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala.

निम्नलिखित के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए: (a) भारत के पश्चिमी तट में अपरदनजन्य रूपों की अधिकता या बाहुल्य पाया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वी तट पर निक्षेपण रूपों का बाहुल्य पाया जाता है। (b) कर्नाटक में पश्चिमी घाट महाराष्ट्र और केरल की तुलना में अधिक मानसूनी वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

(a) West coast of India has western Ghats on its margins. They rise suddenly on the coast. There fore, the steep slope doesn't allow the rivers on the west coast to deposit huge sediments on it. Instead, higher Potential Energy of the river facilitates higher erosion of the coast. Also, no delta is formed by such rivers. It is a submergent kind of coast.

East coast of India however has Eastern ghats on its margin which are eroded and much lesser ht. as compared to western Ghats. Therefore, the rivers flowing into Bay

of Bengal are able to deposit huge sediments along the east coast. These rivers form huge deltas at the end. Also, it is emergent kind of coast, with large continental shelve.

(b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive much higher rainfall as compared to western Ghats of MH and Kerala.

Western Ghats at Karnataka are of gentle slope as compared to that at Kerala or Maharashtra. This allows slow uplifting of air and greater time for coalesence - condensation to take place and larger droplets are hence formed. Therefore, when orographic rain happens, it brings more rainfall. However in Kerala and Maharashtra, higher slope results into early orographic rain, which

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doesn't give much time for droplets to grow larger in size.

Also, the topography of western ghats at Kerala is such that some of rain bearing clouds easily move towards leeward side and shed some of rain there and hence reducing rainfall on western ghats.

6. With increasing urbanisation in India, the land usage pattern is undergoing major changes. Comment.

भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण के साथ ही भू-उपयोग प्रतिरूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's increasing population, resulting into urbanisation at large scale results into many changes in the land usage pattern :-

- More and more land needed for building houses, roads, and other urban infrastructure encroaches upon the land under green cover.
- Need for more food crops results into more clearing of forests and bringing large areas under cultivation.
- Use of heavy chemicals, pesticides, fertilisers increases the amount of waste land.
- Land available for grazing of animals etc is reduced to fulfill the needs of human consumption by bringing more land under agriculture.

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- Lands earlier kept as Fallow lands to help them regain the nutrients and soil's fertility are now either brought under infrastructure use or agriculture use through fertilisers.

Given above changes, it can be seen that to fulfill the needs of growing population and meeting urbanization ~~the~~ needs, long usage pattern is undergoing major changes. But this will affect the sustainable development of the nation.
Increasing the productivity of lands ~~through~~ sustainable solution and addressing the huge population rise holds key to to the problem.

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7. How is the coal bearing strata of India classified in geological terms? Why does coal remain the most important source of energy in India and what are its implications?

भूवैज्ञानिक शब्दावली में भारत के कोयला धारण करने वाले संस्तर को किस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जाता है? कोयला भारत में ऊर्जा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत क्यों बना हुआ है एवं इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Indian coal mainly consists of two types of coals in geological terms

- Gondwana type of coal (>200 million yrs old)
- Tertiary coal. (~10 million yrs old)

Indian mainland mainly consists of Gondwana coal with Tertiary coal occupying less than 1%.

Gondwana coal can be found in the regions like Jharia, Bakaro, Raniganj etc.

Tertiary coal is found in states like Assam, Meghalaya etc.

Coal is the most imp. energy source of India, comprising atleast 60-70% of its energy needs.

- easier availability of coal in the region as compared to other sources like Petroleum, Natural Gas.

- unable to harness the same power efficiency using renewable sources like solar energy, wind energy etc.

- Lack of technology and expertise in other energy forms. However, colonial rule and its huge usage in railways earlier allows smoother usage of coal.

Implications:

- Coal is a non-renewable energy resource despite availability of huge reserves available today, shift towards non-renewable energy resource is must.

- Coal availability in India is mostly bituminous, which is of lower quality as compared to coal

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available in countries like US. Thus, reduced efficiency

- Air Pollution caused from the usage of Coal resources increases the Green House gases emissions and hence, adds to global warming.
- Coal dust created during coal mining impacts the health of workers and nearby residents severely.
- Collaps of mines etc. results into huge life loss.

Given the commitment of India under Paris Climate deal, it must take some steps to move towards cleaner energy fuels like solar energy, wind energy, nuclear energy.

8. Forest fires have become a regular feature during summers in the Western Himalayas. What are the causes behind this phenomenon? Critically examine the efforts made by authorities in countering this problem. Do periodic forest fires have any benefits associated with them?

पश्चिमी हिमालय में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान दावानल/वनाग्नि (फॉरेस्ट फायर) एक नियमित घटना बन गयी है। इस परिघटना के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या समय-समय पर होने वाली दानावल की घटनाओं के कुछ लाभ भी हैं?

Recent forest fires of Kerala and last year forest fires of Uttarakhand points towards the regular phenomenon of forest fires.

CAUSES :-

~~NATU~~

- Himalayas are areas of dry deciduous forests. In the summers, the bushes and sticks lying on ground, causes fire due to friction.
- Growth of trees like chir pine which are more vulnerable to fire accidents
- Very tall trees struck by lightening.
- Intentionally causing the fire to extract timber resources, or sway away the wild animals.

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- Slash and burn agriculture practised by few communities.

Efforts by authorities to counter these:

- Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to increase the afforestation
- Stricter regulations of shifting cultivation.
- Awareness on the decrease use of fire vulnerable trees like chir pine

Forest fires ~~trough~~ result in huge diversity loss, periodic forest fires also have some advantages attached to them.

- Clearing of thick forests and bringing the nutrients back to the soil.

Thus, soil rejuvenation

- These facilitate the growth of grasses requires for grazing purposes.

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9. What are sunrise industries? Elaborate on the potential of these industries in India with a special focus on the food processing industry.

सनराइज उद्योग क्या है? खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में इन उद्योगों की संभावना के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

Sunrise industries refer to those industries which at present times are relatively new and young but have tremendous potential of growth in the future.

Food processing industry is one such industry of India.

Given the stagnant growth of Indian manufacturing sector from past decade, such industries can help raise it and address the problem of 'Jobless Growth' in India.

For ex. India despite witnessing huge food production, is facing challenges in food security. This is due to absence of adequate forward linkages

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available to agriculture produce. food processing industry can provide such linkage

Lots of grains, vegetables, fruits end up being thrown away due to rotting. However, if such food items are processed and converted to a form where its perishability can be decreased and thus, shelf life can be increased, it can serve a very useful purpose in ensuring food security for all and raising revenues for the farmers.

Similarly, India's tropical climate reduces the quality of milk within span of hours and thus, processing it and converting to various forms like cheese, butter etc. can go a long way.

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Given the rising population and need for such steps, food processing industry is truly a sunrise industry for India.

Other sunrise industries of India like Tourism also holds tremendous potential in uplifting its economy. 13 billion people were reported as tourists in last year. India's vast geography like hills, mountains, beaches, coasts etc. presents an ample opportunity for India to tap such potential and register itself in one of the best tourist destinations.

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10. Scientific and technological advancements have removed the constraints posed by geographical factors which determine the location of industries. Comment. Giving examples, discuss the new factors that have come into play as a result.

वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति ने उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली बाधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इनके परिणाम स्वरूप उभरने वाले नए कारकों पर भी सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

It is very true that Scientific and technological advancements have removed the constraints and limitations put by geographical factors in determining location of industries.

Facilities of transport have reduced the transportation ~~costs~~ and thus, raw materials can be accessed from any location.

Digital technology has increased the ease in doing business & reduced paperwork.

Heavy machines, conveyor belts, AUTOMATION etc. have increased the productivity and thus easy ~~cost~~ of the money spent.

Research and development has allowed the availability of many ~~substi~~ substitutes and lesser dependence

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on single factor.

eg. Australia's wool industry is one of the largest in world despite its less domestic demand and isolated location. This is due to transportation facilities and high production which ultimately covers up for extra travel losses.

Iron and steel industry despite depending on raw materials of coal and iron ore is present in coastal locations of Japan, which has neither of the raw material.

Unavailability of Sugarcane in Germany But research in Science allowed it to extract sugar from another substitute like Sugar Beet.

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Therefore, the geological factors have lost their relevance in location of industries determination.

New factors :-

- Ease of import /export.
- Supporting Govt. Policies.
- Easier land acquisition and set up.
- Availability of energy and water resources.
- Environmental impact of the project

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11. Give a brief distribution of major grasslands of the world. Discuss the reasons behind the temperate grasslands becoming the grain baskets of the world. Also compare their performance vis-a-vis tropical grasslands in this regard.

विश्व के प्रमुख घासस्थलों के वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। शीतोष्ण घासस्थलों के विश्व की खाद्यान्न टोकरी बनने के निहित कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में उष्णकटिबंधीय घासस्थलों की तुलना में उनके प्रदर्शन की चर्चा भी कीजिए।

Major grasslands of the worlds :-

- TROPICAL GRASSLANDS : Grasslands located near tropics is called tropical grasslands. These are in the interior parts of the continents. These are under alternate dry and wet season. Also, called Savannah.

- Temperate Grasslands - Grasslands beyond the tropical regions and in temperate latitudes are temperate Grasslands. These have warm and wet summers and cool and dry winters. These are known as Prairies in North America, Downs in Australia, Veldt in Africa, Steppes in Central Asia. These are shorter grasses as compared to tropical Grasslands are more

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

nutritious.

Temperate grasslands are known as grain baskets of the world.

- These areas are highly enriched with crops like wheat and thus called 'food bowl of India'.
- These areas have highly fertile lands.
- Lands are cleared to grow various millets, potato, etc.
- Technology and capital in European countries.

However, the area of tropical grasslands due to high density is not easy to clear and soil is not suitable for growth of such crops.

Extreme temperature at tropics do not favour and results into increased pest diseases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Weather and climate information plays a significant role in increasing agricultural productivity as well as minimising crop losses. Comment. Also examine the ways in which forecasting system can be made more effective and inclusive.

मौसम और जलवायु संबंधी सूचना कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने एवं साथ ही साथ फसल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही उन उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिससे पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को और अधिक प्रभावी एवं समावेशी बनाया जा सकता है।

Agriculture's huge dependence on the climate and weather of a location, making it vulnerable to the changes in it. Therefore, information on them can play a very crucial role in determining its productivity & crop losses.

- Expected rainfall in the upcoming season can provide an idea on the suitable crops that can be grown in that particular season.

For ex. Last year, IMD predicted higher rainfall in India. Farmers therefore grew large amounts of paddy crops and pulses which are water intensive. This helped us in solving our pulses shortage crisis.

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- Daily weather reports can provide accurate time for harvesting the crops.

for ex. Crops like cotton are very intolerant to rainfall showers at time of harvest. Early detection of monsoon can help in early harvest and thus preventing crop loss.

- Forecasting's given importance makes it a urgent need for it to be effective as well as inclusive.

- Wrong information can lead to bad decisions by the farmers and thus impacting him negatively. Huge investments made in the hope of good monsoon can result in losses and thus huge debt burden.

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-If the information is not available to reach each and every farmer, its use cannot be done to full potential. Every farmer plays a significant role in ensuring India's food security. Therefore, inclusiveness is must.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Paris Climate agreement sets ambitious goals but does not go far enough in mechanisms to achieve the aims. Comment. Also highlight the challenges which a developing country like India faces to achieve the targets it has set for itself.

पेरिस जलवायु समझौता महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों को तो निर्धारित करता है किन्तु इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था नहीं करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे विकासशील देश द्वारा अपने लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Paris Climate deal, ~~ratif~~ has recently come into action after being ratified by more than 50% countries. It has set the ambitious targets ie. INDCs for the countries. However, it is being accused of lacking in mechanisms to achieve the aims given in INDCs.

- Green Climate fund funded by developed countries, with capital of $100 billion by 2020 is current under $10 billion. No legal mechanisms to put pressure on developed countries to raise the funds. Therefore, it becomes difficult for countries like India, to invest in costly climate resilient and cleaner energy technologies.

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- Aims provided by the countries through will be scrutinised properly, but no proper mechanisms to address the situation in case the country fails to do so.

- Despite the Global Climate fund, deal fails to address the challenges, developing countries may face in the process of achieving their aims.

Challenges faced by India :-

- India has set the target of reducing emissions by 33-35% of its GDP by 2030. However, the huge dependence on coal as energy resource and slow pace expanding of other energy resources like Solar and wind energy, makes this difficult to achieve.

- Lack of funds in GCF and lesser public expenditure on cleaner energy fuels further adds to the situation.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Creation of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO_2 reserves seems unachievable due to reducing forest cover and water bodies like wetlands.

Though, India has shown a large commitment towards Paris Climate deal, it must take adequate steps to fulfill those goals. International cooperation should be increased to better investments in cleaner technologies.

14. Describe the factors responsible for increase in marine pollution in the past few decades. What impact does marine pollution have on the ocean ecosystem? Discuss the measures taken by the international community to deal with it.

पिछले कुछ दशकों में समुद्री प्रदूषण में हुई वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। महासागरीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर समुद्री प्रदूषण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इससे निपटने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किए गए उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Factors responsible for increase in marine pollution :-

→ dumping of industrial waste in rivers like Ganga which ultimately drains to large oceans.

→ Washing away of fertilisers, harmful chemicals etc. due to ~~or~~ their excessive use by the rainwater into oceans.

→ Presence of highly populated areas like slums nearby bodies like lakes, rivers etc.

→ Oil spills eg. Recently at Ennore, TN.

→ Open defecation common at many places

→ Nuclear waste released into nearby rivers.

→ Municipal waste like Sewage not recycled and dumped in waterbodies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on marine ecosystem:

- Hot industrial water rises the temp. of waterbodies resulting into killing of organisms like fishes etc.
- Huge Plastic Pollution dumped is consumed by organisms
- Increase in BOD/COD levels of water.
- Coral Bleaching due to rising temp. of ocean waters.
- Chemicals from industries increasing the acidity of water and thus, hampering the growth of phytoplanktons.
- Foam, fires etc in lakes. eg. Belandur lake in Karnataka

Measures taken by international community

- Addressing rising sea temperature and levels through global commitments like Paris Climate deal.
- Guidelines & Regulations to prevent oil spills.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Internation recognition of importance of mangroves conservation.

- Role of International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in keeping a watch on ~~to~~ Marine Environment.

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15. Discuss the environmental impact of electronic waste and the best practices for its handling in the context of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Also suggest some ways to incentivise consumers to utilise and dispose-off the e-waste properly.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों एवं ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 के संदर्भ में इसके निष्पादन के लिए सर्वोत्तम तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट के उचित उपयोग और निपटान के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु कुछ उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Environmental impact of e-waste :

- Many harmful metals like Lead etc. leaches away to soil and affect its fertility.
- Mercury and other harmful chemicals have the risk of entering into food chains.

Practices for handling it

- Recent e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 have introduced the concept of mandatory safe disposal of ~~et~~ instruments like CFC lamps etc.
- More onus has been put on manufacturers of such items to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ensure safe disposal.

- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) concept has been introduced.

With the technologies changing daily, e-waste has increased manifolds in the past few years.

Despite the responsibility shifting on producers and manufacturers, greater responsibility lies with consumers. Therefore, they need to be incentivised to efficiently dispose of e-waste.

- Reimbursement system where particular amt. of the price of the product can be reimbursed in case proper steps are followed for disposal.

-

16. An emissions-reduction approach to fighting global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Defining climate engineering, critically examine the statement.

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से निपटने के लिए केवल उत्सर्जन-न्यूनीकरण उपागम (दृष्टिकोण) पर्याप्त नहीं है। संभवत: हमें अनुमानित समय से पूर्व ही,क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को सम्मिलित करने वाले वैकल्पिक समाधान को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए, इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Climate engineering is the process of reducing the global warming by not just reducing the amount of emissions but also focusing on other alternatives which can reduce Sun's isolation.

For ex. Aerosols act as an important components in the atmosphere which can deflect sun's energy and thus reducing global warming.
Aerosols also facilitate the creation of raindrops on its surface which ultimately can wash away the harmful gases of atmosphere.

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(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Discuss how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs.

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सूखा केवल वर्षा की कमी से पैदा आपदा न हो कर मुख्य रूप से एक मानव-निर्मित आपदा है। सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मरुस्थलीकरण के परिणामों को विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, मरुस्थलीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए SDGs के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के प्रकाश में उठाए जाने वाले निवारक कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Drought, caused due to the shortage of availability of water, is more of a man-made disasters.

- Receding groundwater levels can be attributed excessive usage during the past times or by the nearby regions. For ex. ~~free~~ subsidised power and water pumps available to farmers during Green revolution resulted into huge groundwater extraction.
- Growing water intensive crops in water scarce regions.
- Increasing Greenhouse gases which causes global warming and impacts Indian monsoon cycles.

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- Diversion of water from rivers etc. results into lower drainage into oceans and thus weakening monsoon cycles.
- Reducing green cover, which induces more rainfall.

Consequences :-

- Loss of livelihoods as agriculture, the lifeline of an economy is hugely dependent on water resources.
- Malnutrition due to food scarcity.
- Emigration from such areas and putting further pressure on highly densely populated areas disturbs India's demography.

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Preventive steps to be taken :

- Growing crops with less water requirements. Govt. should encourage such steps by increasing MSP for such crops.
- Interlinking of river waters. for ex Ken-betwa linking to provide water to drought prone regions of MP.
- Recharge of groundwater levels through rain water harvesting techniques.
- Rationing of prices of water.
- Soil Health card to determine the soil quality and crops better suitable for it.

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's first National Disaster Management Plan may fulfill the legal requirement of having a plan but it may not be very effective in achieving its objective of building resilience. Critically analyse.

भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, भले ही एक योजना होने की विधिक आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकती है किन्तु यह प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो सकती। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India had its first National disaster Management Plan in 2016. Though, it is legally backed up but its effectiveness in preventing disasters and building resilience to them is still contested. It is built on the lines of International Sendai Framework.

It aims to reduce the loss of lives and livelihoods and other social, economic assets.

Anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

19. A better prepared community is key to effective disaster risk reduction. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters.

प्रभावी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से तैयार समुदाय महत्वपूर्ण है। विशिष्ट उदाहरण देते हुए आपदाओं से निपटने में स्थानीय सरकार एवं समुदाय की भूमिका के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

A community is the FIRST RESPONDER to any kind of disaster. So, their preparedness is very crucial in effective disaster risk reduction.

A local community has a better knowledge on the local topography. Their preparedness can even assist the forces like NDRF to reach at the remotest locations of the disasters and rescue people.

However, on the other hand, their unpreparedness can add more panic to the situation.

On the similar lines, local govt. can direct its people to take required steps, when the regulations from centre or state govt. cannot reach such

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areas.

Community Based disaster Management (CBDM) also hastens the recovery from a disaster. Their role in distribution of critical services to the victims of disasters cannot be undermined.

For ex Nepal Earthquake in 2015 saw many communities joining together and helping ~~the~~ in rescue of people.

For ex Tsunami of 2004 where role of local fishermen was critical in the crisis.

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20. What is the role of NDRF in managing disasters in the country? Highlighting the challenges that NDRF has been facing, discuss why it is still the armed forces which end up being the most visible force at hand during disasters.

देश में आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में NDRF की क्या भूमिका है? NDRF द्वारा सामना की जाती रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि आपदाओं के दौरान केवल सशस्त्र बल ही क्यों अभी भी सहज और सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध बल के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

NDRF was constituted under NDMA Act, 2005. It was first such force created in the world, solely for managing the disasters. It ~~as~~ is a paramilitary force under MoHA.

Role in managing disasters:

- NDRF assisted by National executive committees is ~~rep~~ responsible for the response to the disaster, which includes rescue and providing relief.

However, even after 12 yrs of its formation, it faces several challenges today.

- Underequipped

Unavailability of various crucial new technological communication tools, rescue vehicles.

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* Under manning

Unavailability of adequate number of manforce required for large scale operations.

* No defined role

Its role and steps it should take in case of disaster is not clearly defined in the Act and thus, huge vagueness in the measures taken by it.

Due to such challenges, it is most of the time, assisted by Armed Forces in various disasters.

Armed Forces have better discipline ~~in~~ and efficiency in their activities due to which, after they come at front during the disasters.

Though their services can be availed at crisis but regular call to them undermines the functioning and status of NDRF. So, it is

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important to strengthen NDRF with tools, manpower, technology, and training to be better positioned for handling such disasters.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	27-6-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl esa chl izu gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSaA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh izu vfuok;Z gSaA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   izR;sd izu@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSaA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   izuksa ds mkj mlh ekè;e esa fy[ks tks ge pkgrs, ftl dk mYys[k vkidks izos'k ikl esa fd;k x;k gS vkSj ml ekè;e dk Li"V mYys[k izu&lgsmkj (DyWh,) idLrdk ds eq[; i"B ij vafdr fufnZV LFkku ij fd;k tkuk pkfg,A mfYyf[kr ekè;e ds vfrfjDr vU; fdlh ekè;e esa fy, x, mkj ij dksbZ vad ugha feysaxsA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   izuksa esa 'kCn lhek] tgk fofufnZV gS dk vuqj.k fd;k tkuk pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   mkj idLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i"B ;k ml ds vaks dks Li"V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cave architecture of India tells us about the tradition and customs of that times. It also symbolises great architectural skills.

Information on tradition and customs

- Group hunting scenes of Mesolithic period tell us about group activities.
- Absence of agriculture as no farming scenes depicted in cave paintings.
- Natural colors usage tell us about their closeness to nature.

Engineering and artistry

- Rock cut caves, monlithic caves have

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been formed as a result of great skills.

- Mauryan age caves like Bhimbetka have been formed naturally.
- Gupta age caves like Ajanta caves, Ellora caves have huge Chaityas, Viharas.
- Trimurti at Elephanta caves is very beautifully carved.
- Bharhut caves at Madya Pradesh have excellent carvings on the inner side.

Therefore, Cave architecture was a huge accomplishment.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) hold great significance in colonial rule of British empire.

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- It established British Empire as the supreme power of Indian subcontinent.
- Bengal was brought under the control of British and foundation was laid.

However, Battle of Plassey was considered a success by chance. It was only after Battle of Buxar (1764) that British truly established themselves.

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- Dual government established allowed them to have power without responsibility.

- Diwani rights over Bengal, Bihar, Orissa increased their financial resources to great extent. It helped them in further expansion.

- Awadh was brought at their mercy and it was a step closer to territorial annexations.

- Success of two great wars in a row proved the British empire as the only supreme force in India. No European power could match it afterwards.

Thus, Battle of Buxar was turning point of British fortunes in India.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi and Boycott movement (1907) launched against the partition of Bengal in 1905.

- Foreign cloth was boycotted.
- Shops were picketted.
- British imports were reduced to half.
- Washermen refused to wash any foreign clothes.
- Schools were boycotted.

However, the movement also focussed on self-reliance.

- PC Ray and Chidambaram Pillai opened indigenous chemical and steam factories to provide indigenous goods.
- Bandhab Samiti by Ashwini Kumar

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Qutt was formed to provide education in traditional ways.

- Khadi was promoted at a large extent.
- Women were encouraged to come out and participate in the movement.
- Art and Culture based on indigenous knowledge was promoted, Rabindranath Tagore come up with 'Amar Sonar Bangla'.

Thus, this movement laid huge emphasis on self-reliance.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Linguistic states is not a post-independence phenomenon. The idea predated independence.

- Formation of Congress Provincial Committees in 1920s ~~to~~ on the basis of language of the region.
- Nehru Report (1928) demanded establishment of linguistic provinces.
- Compulsory grouping of Provinces under Cabinet Mission (1946) had language as a major factor.
- Partition of Bengal (1905) on language basis.

However, despite its existence before indepence, it took some time to

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be implemented after Independence.

- Partition of India on the basis of ~~language~~ religion had huge impact. Language was feared to cause the same effect.

- Dhar Commission and JVP Committee rejected the idea of linguistic states.

It was only after the unrest in Andhra Pradesh and recommendations of Fazl Ali Commission, that State Reorganisation Act (1956) was enacted. Language was considered to be factor for forming new states.

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was against the exploitation of any minority community in India on the basis of race, religion, caste or gender.

Contributions :

- He formed All India Scheduled Castes Federation to provide them representation in political sphere.

- His consistent demand of separate electorate and reservation for depressed classes forced British empire to provide the same.

- He stood against the caste system

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and untouchability and prevailing inequalities towards depressed classes.

- He advocated the idea of higher education among depressed classes to raise their economic well-being.

- He ensured that Constitution of free India has enough restrictions to prevent inequalities in the society. Right against discrimination and right against untouchability were made fundamental rights.

- There were enough provisions for establishment of welfare state and enable states to take steps for socio-economic well-being of all.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans Nuclearisation of families is the result of many factors like westernisation, migration, urbanisation, declining family values etc.

Reasons for dip in urban areas and rise in rural areas :-

- Fragmentation of land holdings also had impact on rural family life.
- Ruralisation of elderly. Nearly 70% elderly stay in rural area. Lack of younger population has resulted in smaller families.
- Migration to urban areas for

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better job opportunities has reduced family sizes.

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Generally in India, marriage dissolution results in separation but not divorce.

REASONS

- Stigma attached with the word 'divorcee'.
- Long and complex legal battle for alimony and custody of children.
- Remarriage is generally not considered and thus, divorce not considered as essential.
- Difficulties in admissions of children to schools, colleges for a single parent.

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DIFFERENT DIVORCE RATES IN DIFFERENT REGIONS, REASONS :

- It depends hugely on the penetration of education in the region.

- Availability of economic opportunities
Cities offer a wide range of opportunities and thus, have higher divorce rates.

- Fabric of family life is generally stronger in rural areas and divorce is thus a greater stigma there.

- States like Kerala have huge contact with outside and western world. Thus, western ideas have huge impact on them.

Therefore, divorce rate has huge spatial variability in India.

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8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recent dust storm in the North India is one of the huge environment problems world is facing today.

IMPACT

- Health : It leads to air-borne diseases like dust allergies, asthma etc.
- Reduced visibility impacts economic life of people as mobility is reduced.
- Reduced nutrition to crops as dust gets accumulated on the surface.
- Cause air pollution.
- Reduces beauty of monuments like Taj Mahal and impacts Tourism.
- Loss of lives due to increased road accidents.

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REASONS FOR INCREASED FREQUENCY.

- Deforestation. Duststorms in North India are result of huge deforestation in the Aravalli ranges and thus, failure to act as breakwaters for desert sand.

- Climate change resulting into augmentation of low pressure on continental land.

- Loosening of soil due to adverse agricultural practices like excessive fertiliser usage.

Dust storms need to be handled immediately. Tree cover should be increased to great extent.

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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Evolution of current drainage system in India is the result of many factors :-

- Peninsular India slope towards South-East due to collision between Indian and Eurasian plate. Therefore, rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri flow into Bay of Bengal.

- Continuous rise of Himalayas has resulted into increased flow of rivers like Indus, Ganga etc.

- ~~Antecedt~~ Antecedent nature of Himalayan rivers is also a result of formation of Himalayas.

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- Bhima fault near Gujarat has resulted into slope of Central India towards North-East. Thus, rivers like Chambal, Son finally join into Ganga, rather than flowing into Bay of Bengal.

- Submerging western coast has resulted into small drainage of rivers like Narmada, Tapi.

- Presence of peaks like Namcha Barwa has resulted into 90° turn of Brahmaputra rivers and thus, largest drainage in North-East India.

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10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

FEATURES OF PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

- Monocropping.
- Large scale labour involved.
- Exports is the major purpose.
- Large usage of fertilisers, pesticides.
- Mechanised agriculture.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PLANTATIONS

- Very vulnerable to International price fluctuations.
- Reduced soil fertility.
- Exploitative labour laws.
- Difficult to shift to another crop.

In India, due to dependency on Palm oil as large as 60%, its

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area under cultivation is increasing.

BENEFITS

- Reduce the import bill as more than 70% of its needs is met by countries like Indonesia.
- Can be grown on waste lands and thus, more area under cultivation.
- Increased returns from agriculture.

CHALLENGES

- Mono cropping and thus, reduced cultivation of mustard, groundnut.
- Large scale usage of fertilisers, pesticides that impact soil fertility.
- Competition from countries like China, Indonesia.

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11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati schools of art were on the rise during the first century CE.

GANDHARA SCHOOL

- It was a mixture of indigenous and Greek schools of Art. Hence, came to be known as Indo-Greek art.
- It enjoyed the patronage of Kushanas, Shakas.
- These were generally made of Blue-green sandstone.
- These were mainly Buddhist in nature
- Buddha here had feature of Greek God. It was shown wearing

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Toga, had curly hair with large ears.

MATHURA SCHOOL

- It was a purely indigenous school of art.
- It flourished in the areas of UP, Bihar.
- It enjoyed the patronage of Kushan rulers.
- These were generally made up of Red sandstone.
- It was associated with Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism.
- Buddha was shown here in muscular form and sitting in Padmasana.

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AMRAVATI SCHOOL

- This was also a purely indigenous school of art.
- It was more prevalent in the areas of Southern India.
- It enjoyed the patronage of Satavana Rulers.
- White marble came to be used during this schol of art.
- It belonged to Buddhism only.
- Here, idols weren't made. Buddha was worshipped in symbolic form like tree branch.

Three schools thus had their own distinctive features.

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12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

British rule in India is not just territorial or economic aggression, it also had huge impact on customs and traditions of India.

- Enactment of Lex-Loci Act to facilate ~~into~~ land transfers on change of religion. This was done to encourage christianity and impose their own western values, traditions

- Rise of rationalism, humanism were cited as reason to reform the "backward" Indian society. It came from this belief of "white superiority".

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- Anglocists like Lord Macalauy considered Indian literature to be "garbage". Therefore, English language and literature was encouraged in schools.

- Indian Soldier in their armies was not allowed to use any religious symbol.

- Christian missionaries were allowed through 1813 Charter Act to promote Christianity. They thought that western values, ideas will 'civilise' them and thus help them in stronger British administration.

- Till Early 20th century, Indian Civil Service Examination were

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held in Greek, Latin. Vernacular languages of Indian subcontinent were considered to be inferior.

Therefore, it was not just a territorial conquest but an intentional conquest on India's traditions and customs.

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. **(250 WORDS) 15**

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Jawahar lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi both played an important role in India's freedom struggle.

- Both wanted to free India from colonial shackles.
- wanted to establish self-rule.
- end the oppression of British and provide civil liberties to people.

However, their ideologies on role of state and its control had significant differences :-

- Jawahar lal Nehru wanted to establish a socialist state

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JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU	MAHATMA GANDHI
(i) He wanted to establish a socialist ~~soci~~ state with strong centre.	(i) He wanted a decentralised system with more power in the hands of people rather than state.
(ii) He wanted the state to be the sole provider of rights, welfare schemes etc.	He wanted the state to only act as facilitator.
(iii) He believed that banks, industries should be nationalised and state should control the production and distribution.	He believed in privatisation and greater control of people.

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(iv) He believed that state should redistribute the income, resources between rich and poor and bridge the divide.	He believed in trusteeship principle and did not doubt the intentions of rich people.
(v) He didn't believe in self-sufficiency of villages. It can reduce the role of state at centre	He believed in self-sufficiency of villages and local panchayati raj institutions.
Constitution of India is a blend of both socialist and principles. It has for the needs	Gandhian worked well of Indian society.

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14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Sino-Soviet split had huge impact on Cold War.

- It reduced the rise of communism in Asia as two communist forces had splitted.

- Capitalist countries like US, Britain supported it as China at that time acted as Buffer to control USSR.

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margin
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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

Breaking the shackles of 200 years of colonial rule, India emerged as a largest democracy of the world. It not only survived, but thrived.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Literacy rate has been increased from 17% in 1960s to 74% today.
- Life expectancy has been improved from 41 to 68 years today.
- It has become the largest growing economy with GDP growth of ~7%.
- It has ensured free and fair elections for 70 years of independence.

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- From empty coffers, foreign exchange reserves today stand at > $ 400 billion.
- Poverty has been reduced manifolds.
- From famines, epidemics, today it has agricultural surplus.
- It has become one of the major contributors to service sector of the world.

However, there are certain challenges:

- Women of India still are unsafe. Crimes against women like domestic violence, marital rape, child abuse, female foeticide, are on the rise
- It has witnessed jobless growth and thus huge unemployment levels in the country.

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- Rise in Air pollution, river pollution, plastic pollution. Delhi has registered itself as one of the most polluted cities.

- High out of pocket expenditure in Health sector impacts poor people.

- Geopolitical challenges like rising China, unsafe borders with Pakistan, Safety of Indian Ocean region.

- Farmer suicides are on the rise. 7 farmers on an average suicide daily.

India has fought against severe challenges after independence and it need to fought today's with greater political will and involvement of all stakeholders.

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16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. **(250 WORDS) 15**

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Female Labour Force Participation Rate of India stands at mere 33% as compared to world average of 50%. This is due to large number of issues faced by working women.

ISSUES:

- Presence of glass ceiling at higher posts.
- Continuous dilemma on family responsibilities v/s Professional responsibilities.
- Harassment at workplace.
- Inertia on working outside after

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Pregnancies and marriage.

- Absence of child crutch/ schools nearby and thus, increased worries on their child's care.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

- SHE-BOX to facilitate online complaints on sexual harassment at work places.

- Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act to provide for Internal Complaints and District Committees.

- Mandatory crutches under Maternity Benefit Act.

- Increased Maternity Leave for both Pregnant and Commissioning mothers.

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Features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 :

- Increased leave of 26/12 weeks for pregnant and commissioning mothers BUT, then many organisations will have inertia to hire women and provide long paid leave.

- It is applicable only to organised sector. Many women who works in unorganised sector will still face issues.

- Maternity leave establishes their gendered role in the society and family life as there is no provision of paternity leave.

Thus, Maternity Benefit Act should realise the role of both mother and father. Also, Govt should contribute in paid leave to reduce burden on the employees.

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17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Recent, Composite Water Management Index Report of NITI Aayog has mentioned that India is facing the worst water-crisis today.

REASONS

- Poor water quality. It is ranked at 100/120 in water quality Index. Therefore, less water available for daily purposes.
- Rain-water harvesting not used to maximum extent.
- Natural acquifiers of groundwater like wetlands are highly encroached
- Skewed irrigation techniques like

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growing rice in rain deficient areas of Punjab, Haryana.

- Irrational water, electricity subsidies has led to irrational groundwater usage.

- Water-sharing disputes on rivers like Cauvery, Mahanadi has been a hindrance on fair water distribution.

- Water pollution by industries, municipalities by releasing untreated sewage, chemical water into rivers.

- Microplastics in water

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

- Partnership with countries like Israel for technology transfer on recycling, desalinization of water.

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- Aquifier mapping to frame adequate policies on rational ground water use.
- Identification of Agro-climatic zones and changing MSPs according to that.
- Replicating Tamil Nadu's rainwater harvesting structures in other states.
- Cleaning of rivers like Ganga, Yamuna for better recharge of groundwater.
- Wetland management rules, 2016 to be implemented with full potential.
- Subsidies to be rationalised.

These steps must be taken urgently by the Government to prevent any Day Zero Crisis of Cape Town.

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18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil health is necessary to ensure the food security.

- Due to limited land resources, high productivity is the only way out for food security. And this needs good soil health.

- Lack of nutrients in soil can lead to lack of micro-nutrients in the food crops and hence impact food security.

To ensure this, govt. has taken various measures.

- Soil health card scheme to tell farmers information on the nutrients of their soil and adequate crops

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that can be grown.

- Nutrient based subsidy to different regions. Alluvial soils lacks nitrogen. If provided, these are one of the high productive soils.

- Soil of arid regions has all the adequate nutrients but lacks humidity. Formation of Sathuj-Yamuna canal in Rajasthan is step taken to address it.

- Similarly, Bundelkhand region of UP has excellent soil for growth of sugarcane, cotton. Inter linking of Ken-Betwa to provide water to these regions.

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19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: **15**

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

ENSO

El-Nino Southern Oscillation refers to the difference of Surface Temperature of Eastern Pacific Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean. It is situation of Low Pressure at the Peru coast.

This results into lower pressure at Mascarin high and thus, lesser South-Western trade Winds. The reduced intensity of these winds bring lower monsoon to the Indian sub-continent. It is generally an year of droughts for India.

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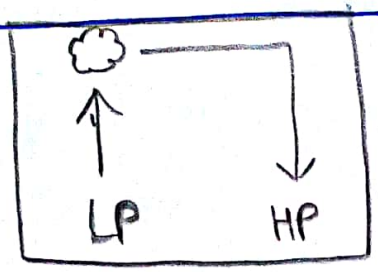
Madden-Jullian Oscillation



This system of low and high pressure moving blocks is known as madden-Jullian oscillation. It covers the entire earth in 30 days.

When this system passes over the Indian sub-continent, it brings rainfall on the areas under the left limb of low-pressure.

It thus augments the Indian monsoon and in 1990, which was El-Nino year, it reduced the impact of droughts. India witnessed surplus rain in that year.

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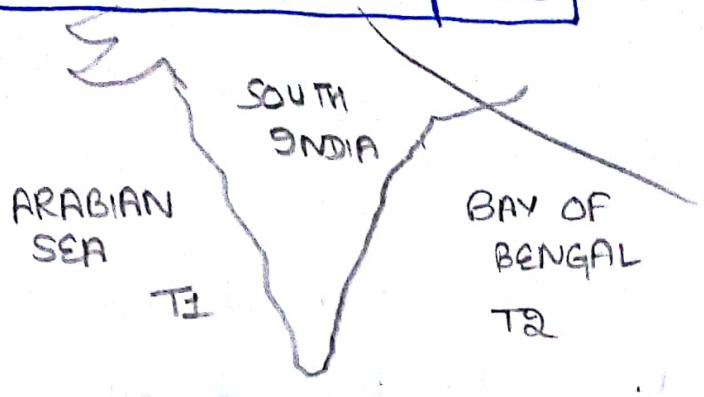
Indian Ocean dipole



Difference in the temperatures of Arabian Sea (T1) and Bay of Bengal (T2) is referred as Indian Ocean dipole. It is a local phenomenon.

If T1 > T2, India witnesses heavy rainfall and monsoon is augmented. Countries like Indonesia face droughts.

If T2 > T1, India witnesses drought and monsoon is poor in that year. Indonesian region however faces huge floods then.

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20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी वसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone hole is largely confined to polar areas and Antarctic ocean due to following factors:

⇒ Ozone is destroyed when single molecules of Cl^-, Br^-, NO_3^- attacks its.

⇒ During summers, nitrogen dioxide and methane act as chlorine sinks and thus prevents ozone depletion.

⇒ During winters, due to presence of Polar stratospheric clouds, surface is provided on which chlorine nitrate formed in summers

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is hydrolysed and Cl_2 is formed.

During Spring, due to energy of Sun, Cl_2 formed is broken up and Chlorine radical is set free. due to this, Chlorine radical attacks the Ozone and thus depletes it.

Since, the Polar stratospheric Clouds are mostly present over Antarctica due to low temperatures, ozone is largely depleted over there.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	16-7-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl eachl izu gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh izu vfuok;Z gSA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   izR;sd izu@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर iqfLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k ml ds va'k dks Li'V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) मे लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Opposition refers to the parties who are not part of the majority Government formed, but have substantial presence in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

POSITIVE ROLE	NEGATIVE ROLE
(i) Holding executive responsible to legislature through non-confidence motion, Question Hour etc.	(i) Not much power as Govt. enjoys majority in the House.
(ii) Active participation in debate of bills, budget etc. help in better policy making.	(ii) Reduced working days to ~60, and frequent disruptions have led to reduced allotted time to opposition.
(iii) Help in the selection of members of NHRC, CVC, CIC, Lokpal etc.	(iii) The requirement of min 10% votes for LoP is not met and hence, role is ignored.

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(iv)	Chairs Public Account Committee and holds Govt. financially responsible.	(iv) Too much scrutiny can reduce the fiscal space of Govt.

Shadow cabinet, concept originated in UK means parallel and specific portfolio designation in opposition. This helps in better and detailed scrutiny of different ministries by respective member in Opposition.

Given, the positive role opposition plays, India can benefit from shadow cabinet. But continuous disruptions and negative role of opposition must be handled.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution of India has provided for writ jurisdiction of SC U/A 32 and writ jurisdiction of HC U/A 226. Further, it has empowered Parliament to allow writ jurisdiction to any other court.

NATURE OF WRIT JURISDICTION

→ Habeas corpus : It is issued against the illegal detention.

→ Mandamus : It is issued to an authority to do its work. Cannot be issued against President, Governor.

→ Prohibition : It prevent an authority to pass an order beyond its jurisdiction

→ Certiorari : It shifts the jurisdiction to itself and prevents the order making.

→ Quo Warranto : It asks the authority on which office is occupied.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF WRIT JURISDICTION

→ It ensures that bodily freedom and liberty is ensured U/A 21.

eg. ADM Jabalpur Case

→ It ensures that sanctity of an office is maintained by the person occupying it.

→ SC can ask the lower courts to hurry up on certain cases for public welfare.

eg. Use of mandamus to clear pending backlog.

Writ jurisdiction is thus a major tool in ensuring fundamental rights of a person and establishing doctrine of limited Govt.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीवद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog, formed in 2014 after scrapping the erstwhile Planning Commission. It consists of persons of specific domains that help in better policy making and finding out lacunae in the implementation.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide a long term, medium term and short term action agenda to the Govt.
- Ensuring greater participation of states in policy making. States are thus made part of Governing council.
- Measurement of indicators like poverty, States performance index, Ease of doing business index etc.
- Experts of various domains to collaborate with ministries.

PERFORMANCE

- Three year India Action Plan has provided

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numerous solutions in various domains.

- Its recommendation on Institutions of Eminence, Lateral Entry in Civil Services are expected to bring great results.
- Different indexes have induced the competitive federalism in positive spirit.

However, many of the initiatives are yet to see significant work on ground.

MEASURES
- → Prevent politicisation of NITI Aayog
- → Greater participation of states
- → Greater role in resolving disputes between states and Centre-State.
- → Transparent appointment of members.
- → Bring it under RTI

NITI Aayog formation is a greater step and it must be effective used for India's development.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

B.R Ambedkar envisioned that Art. 356 would be a 'dead letter'. But it has been used for more than 100 times since independence. SC, therefore in SR Bommai Case provided clarity on its use.

(i) It must not be used as long as Council of Ministers of State enjoys majority in the legislature.

(ii) ~~CoM must~~ Legislature must not be dissolved until proven on the floor of the House.

(iii) Only when there is Hung Assembly, it can be used to impose President's rule.

However, the cases of President's rule in Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh in 2017 showed that SR Bommai Case has failed to meet its objectives.

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This led to Nabam Rebia Case where SC ~~against~~ provided clarity.

To prevent misuse of 356, what is more needed is huge political will. Until then, Art. 356 misused by Centre against basic structure 'Federalism' of constitution.

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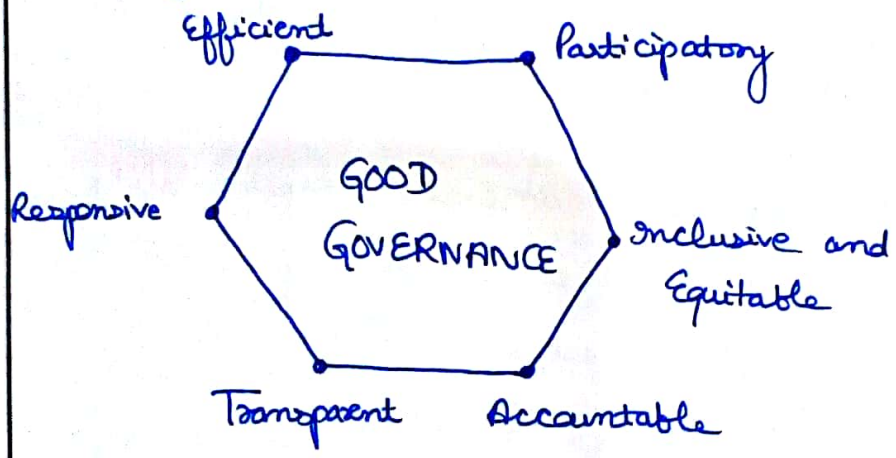
5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

~~Incidents of restrictions on~~

Freedom of Press is an essential part of Right to Speech and Expression U/A 19 1(a). It thus, is vital part of Good governance.



→ Participatory : Press freedom ensures that citizen is informed and actively participates in decision making process.

→ Inclusive and Equitable : Press freedom ensures that grievances and issues of each and every section of the society is well-represented.

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→ Transparent and Accountable : Through press, Govt. is continuously responsible to the citizens. Both pros and cons of schemes and policies reaches people. It also, ensures transparency through proper use of RTI and making information received public.

→ Responsive : Less freedom ensures that Govt. is well responsive to the needs and grievances of its people

→ Efficient : It ensures financial responsibility to citizens as scams are well reported in the press and media. This was a major reason for fall of UPA-II.

Thus, Less freedom and good governance forms an integral part of each other. Press freedom must be ensured in letter and in spirit.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs refer to informal groups formed, which act as banks to its members. In 2004, there were 85 lakh SHGs in India with more than 90% women membership.

But it facing major challenges today.

	CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
(i)	High interest rates upto ~~34-35~~ 44-45%. This restricts entrepreneurship activities	(i) Cap the max interest rate to 25% as suggested by Malegoon Committee
(ii)	Frequent farm loan waivers have led to fiscal indiscipline. Most of the money is spent on consumption and restrict rural growth.	(ii) Bring MFIs under regulation of RBI by declaring them as NBFCs.
(iii)	Rural growth in north and north-	(iii) Expand SHGs to underrepresented areas

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east areas is hindered due to low penetration in these areas.	as suggested by 2nd ARC.
(iv) Lack of initiatives in women entrepreneurship.	(iv) Convergence of SHGs with schemes like Coir Promotion Scheme etc. to bring more avenues to them
(v) Low penetration in urban areas and poverty getting urbanised. This impacts rural growth too.	(v) Promotion of SHGs, e-Shakti in urban areas

SHGs have huge potential to create viable business enterprises. This will induce rural growth and women empowerment. Adequate steps must be taken to ensure the same.

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education institutions were referred to as 'temple of modern India' post-independence. These were actively promoted and students were encouraged to pursue higher studies.

BUT

- 77% funding for higher education goes to central institutions, which cater to only 6% population.
- Rest, 94% population enrolled in state institutions is mostly left at whims and fancies of state funding, which is minimal.
- No state level university features in top 200 QS Rankings.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSA

→ It was launched in 2013 to promote higher education at centre and state level

→ It has ensured the rise in Gross Enrollment ratio from 17% to 25.2% today as highlighted by AISHE, 2017.

→ Greater focus on state-level universities and more proliferation of them.

→ Greater funding to state universities, in proportion to the catered population.

RUSA thus has potential to bridge the gap between state-level and centre-level institutions. Recent initiative like, MUSK must be utilised for enhancing their financial capabilities.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

73rd Constitutional amendment Bill, 1993 provided for reservation of women (33%) at lower levels of democracy. This is why their participation today stands at 44%.

POSITIVE ROLE OF PRIs	NEGATIVE ROLE OF PRIs
(i) Greater Participation in Political sphere ensures greater role in decision making.	(i) 'Panchayat-Pati' syndrome. Many a times decision is taken by the husband.
(ii) It takes up away from Patriarchal society.	(ii) Issues of Khap Panchayats weakens role of PRIs.
(iii) It ensures that policies are more inclusive and gender sensitive.	(iii) Their opinion is many-times suppressed.

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(iv)	It ensures better health, education indicators	(iv) Awareness to effectively use the power is lacking.

MEASURES TO INCREASE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

→ Reservation at all three levels of Panchayati Raj and also at level of chairpersons.

→ Awareness on leadership skills.

→ Greater promotion of Education which will ensure greater participation.

→ Aware them of their rights to prevents misuse by their husbands

Ministry of women has recently started training of women for active political participation. This is a great step towards achieving political empowerment.

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recently, PM of India Shri Narendra Modi has used the word 'Strategic Autonomy' in SCO summit at Qingdao, China.

It means that a country maintain its independent foreign policy, keeping its own strategic interests in mind.

INDIA'S CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN POLICY

(i) Isolation and hyphenation in relations

India maintains relations with both Israel and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran without having impact of one relation on other.

But, Recently it is facing issues in maintaining relations with US and trade balance with Iran.

(ii) Look West and Look East Policy

India focusses on both parts of the world

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adequately. It maintains relations with Iran, Afghanistan, Israel, Yemen as well as Indonesia, Thailand, etc.

(ii) Express concerns and issues at global platforms

India was the alone country to not sign Beld and Road initiative at SCO summit. It didn't let its territorial sovereignty be diluted by others.

Thus, India has very well maintained its "strategic autonomy". It should keep it in mind while resolving issues with US or Iran and China.

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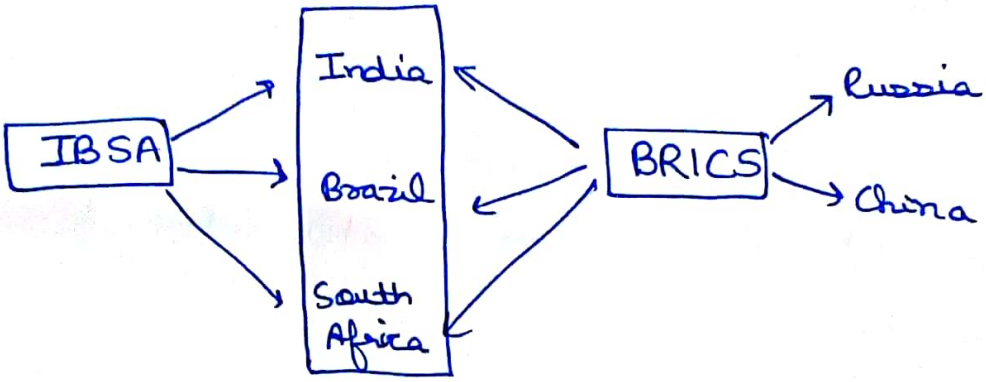
10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

IBSA, BRICS are both regional groups meant for enhancement of relations between countries.



MULTI-ALIGNMENT

→ It enhances South-South Coperation as developing countries share common interests.

→ BRICS provides platform for Coperation between Russia and China.

→ It ensures multi-polar world.

→ Against the hegemony of west.
eg - establishment of NDB.

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DIFFERENCES

→ IBSA contains countries who are yet to develop as compared to Russia, China.

→ IBSA cannot contribute same as BRICS to NDB.

→ IBSA is greater representation of "third world".

Though, their are temporary differences in IBSA and BRICS, their greater interests converge.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate dispute redressal (ADR) mechanisms refers to the use of methods other than traditional systems of justice like courts etc.

Issues with traditional systems
- → backlog of cases.
- → expensive
- → promote enemity with each other
- → complex to understand

MODES OF ALTERNATE DISPUTE REDRESSAL
- → Arbitration
- → Mediation
- → Concilliation

Lok Adalats initiated in India under Lok Adalats Act is also a form of Alternate dispute redressal.

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India is also opening International Hub of Arbitration to promote speedy justice and ease of doing business.

But, ADR mechanisms face a lot of problems in India

PROBLEMS	SUGGESTIONS
(i) Lack of confidence among people in these alternate mechanisms	(i) Providing them statutory backing as done in the case of Lok Adalats can go a long way.
(ii) Informal appointments of mediators and conciliators.	(ii) A collegium of SC and HC judges to appoint members and provide them credibility.
(iii) Appeals can still go to SC and HC as fundamental right.	(iii) Maintain a fine balance between speedy and efficient justice

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(iv) No pre-contracts to enforce mediation or conciliation.	(iv) Encouraging and incentivisation of formation of such contracts
(v) Neutrality of mediators is questions	(v) Effective training and ensuring their accountability.

ADR mechanisms have a large scope in a country like india where cases can take as long as 20 years to resolve. This will also result into greater cooperation in the society.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of court has been provided as reasonable restriction on freedom of Speech and Expression U/A 19.

~~PREVENTION OF JL~~

PROTECTION OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FROM MALIGNING :

(i) Refusal to admit the orders of the court will bring down the whole justice system.

(ii) It can shake people's faith in judiciary.

(iii) Judiciary is not accountable to people - But regular contempt can lead to rise of unethical populist tendencies among judges

(iv) Lawyers can frequently disrupt the court room order if the ruling is going against them.

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(v) It restrains executive, legislature to use judiciary as a tool in election propaganda.

However, power to punish for the contempt of court has led to many challenges :

(i) Unregulated use leads to overuse of this power and prevents even positive criticism of judiciary.

(ii) Transparency in judicial proceeding comes in question as any interference is labelled as 'contempt of court'.

(iii) Direct encroachment on fundamental right to speech and expression.

(iv) Further alienates the public from the judiciary.

(v) Leads to rise in demand of contempt powers by institutions like Election Commission of India.

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Therefore, it is time to relook into it.

→ Consideration of bringing judiciary under RTI.

→ Powers of contempt of court to be rarely used.

→ Reasons for exercise of powers must be made public.

→ A bench of atleast 3 judges to decide if it indeed is a contempt of court.

There is a fine line between Fundamental rights and restrictions on them. It must be tread carefully to ensure democracy in India.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

~35% of MPs of 15th Lok Sabha have severe criminal case pending against them. This has led to criminalisation of politics.

CONCERNS
- → Law breakers become law makers
- → erode people's faith in Parliament
- → Promote corruption
- → Money and muscle use during elections

ROLE PLAYED BY SUPREME COURT

(i) ADR vs UOI : Make public the pending criminal cases. This will ensure informed decisions.

(ii) PUCL vs UOI : Introduced NOTA so that people can show resentment against choice of candidates.

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(iii) Lily Thomas vs UOI : Immediate disqualification on conviction rather than 90-day period. U/A 102, 191.

(iv) SC has also started fast-courts for timely and speedy decision on criminal cases against legislators.

ROLE PLAYED BY ELECTION COMMISSION

(i) Model Code of Conduct to prevent booth capturing and muscle use during elections.

(ii) Recommended that candidates with criminal records should be completely debarred from contesting elections.

(iii) Effective participation in disqualifying members with fictitious criminal records.

However, SC and EC have not managed to completely eradicate the problem of criminalisation of politics. Therefore, more needs to be done specially by civil society, media.

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ROLE OF MEDIA

→ Publicly condemn such candidates with criminal records.

→ Inform the public on candidates of that constituency.

→ Interview them and publish their opinions extensively.

→ Aware them on use of NOTA.

→ Expose any illegal activity done by such candidates during elections.
eg. Paid news.

Thus, dealing with criminalisation of politics require active participation of all the stakeholders of society.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for Minorities is a permanent statutory body framed under NCM Act, 1993.

Mandate

(i) It looks into 6 religious minorities: Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, ~~Hindus~~, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians.

No linguistic minority has been notified.

(ii) It has powers of civil court and can summon.

(iii) It has appelleate jurisdiction on the decision of states to declare a minority institution.

(iv) SC has recently said that it has original jurisdiction too in declaring such institutions.

(v) It can address the grievances of the minorities.

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(vi) It ensures that rights under Constitution are made available to minorities U/A 29, 30.

CHALLENGES	MEASURES
(i) Lack of constitutional status makes them vulnerable to over-powering by states.	(i) Constitutional status U/A 338(B) can be considered.
(ii) No linguistic minority has been notified. Therefore, it cannot take any step to prevent atrocities against them.	(ii) It should make recommendation on such minorities and centre should notify the same.
(iii) Recent cases of Qadri lynching, cow vigilantism show that it has failed to ensure basic fundamental rights to minorities.	(iii) Its power and jurisdiction must be enlarged to prosecute such cases

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Given, the rising cases of communalism, role of NCM is critical to maintain the secular fabric of India

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently, Govt. has decided to fill 10 posts of Joint Secretaries through lateral entry.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STEP

(i) It will ~~ex~~ bring expertise and efficient managerial capacity from private sector.

(ii) Bring down the lethargic attitude in civil servants and promote competition.

(iii) India's experience with NITI Aayog, ex-PM Manmohan Singh, Montek Singh Ahluwalia has been very good.

(iv) Domain expertise will help in better policy-making.

(v) Target-oriented approach will result into better outcomes.

(vi) It has been suggested by NITI Aayog's India Action Plan and 2nd ARC.

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However, Civil Services is still riddled with many issues and further reforms are needed to deal with it.

ISSUES	REFORMS
(i) Corruption at all levels of bureaucracy.	(i) Lokpal Act should be put into use.
(ii) Politicisation of civil services as pointed out by 2nd ARC	(ii) Proper use of ACR to incentivise or penalise
(iii) Vacancies as high as 100 officers in larger states as pointed out by Baswan Committee.	(iii) Increased number of seats in recruitment process.
(iv) Bureaucratic anonymity is not respected. eg. Coal Scam.	(iv) Such tendencies must be restricted.
(v) Inclination towards certain political party.	(v) Neutrality needs to be maintained. Role of ECI is critical here.

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Civil Servants like DG Roopa, Alex Paul Menon, Ashok Khemka are the ones India need today. Further reforms must be taken to rebuild 'Steel frame of India'.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

NITI Aayog's Transformation of Aspirational districts Programme (ADP). Under this, every state will nominate atleast one district, to participate in the process.

BROAD CONTOURS

- Civil servants will be alloted to such expertise who will ensure better outcomes.
- Focus on health and education outcomes extensively.
- ICT infrastructure.

HANDLE BACKWARDNESS

The program aims to bring these districts at par with other areas and thus, uplift them from backwardness.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Millenium development Goals were the goals for time period 2000 – 2015.

Recent, National Family Health Survey – 4 has shown the progress of India and its convergence with MDG Goals.

→ IMR has been reduced to required level.

→ ~~TFR~~ MMR is still high

→ Though average values are in accordance with goals, but there are huge regional variations.

for eg. TFR of Sikkim is 1.2
Bihar is 3.4

Sustainable development Goals for the time period of 2015 – 30. It has set. SDG Goal-3 to ensure adequate health outcomes and raise level of nutrition.

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India's capacity to meet them

Recently taken steps by India have huge potential to address the challenges of health sector and meet SDG Goal-3.

STEPS TAKEN

- Indira Gandhi Mattritva Yoja
- NITI Aayog's contract with Private Sector to increase tertiary health facilities
- Ayushman Bharat Program in Budget 2017-18
- WASH Interventions for maintenance of Sanitation and hygiene.
- India Action Plan (IAP) to increase Public Expenditure on Health to 2.5 % GDP
- Goal to increase utilisation of Public health services by 25 %
- Echo clinics, Tele-medicine
- National Health Protection Scheme.

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Thus, these steps have huge potential to complete SDG Goal-3.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted to recognise rights on forest produce and land ownership of tribals.

RECOGNISED RIGHTS

→ If land is occupied for more than 25 years, the ownership lies with the community. Subject to max ceiling of 4 hectares.

→ Such ownership rights are hereditary but not transferable.

→ Ownership of ~~minority~~ minor forest produce lies with gram Sabha.

→ It prevents encreachment of their lands by companies, forest officials etc.

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GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

- 'Principle of eminent domain' misused to encroach upon their lands.
- displaced during dam building etc.
- No proper rehabilation provided as given in the Act.
- difficult to prove ownership of '25 years' and thus, land taken from them.
- Many times not allowed to enter forests by forest officials.

MEASURES

- Effective utilisation of TRIFED so that their income from forest produce is increased. It amounts to 30-35% of their total income.
- Social audits to keep forest officials accountable.
- Empowerment through education by

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Eklavya schools so that they are better aware of their rights.

→ ~~Teaching~~ Convergence between development and forest conservation.

FRA, 2006 thus must be implemented in letter and spirit. Tribal communities must be involved in the process.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US ties is witnessing a major change in times of today. It has seen both Progress as well as divergence

PROGRESS	DIVERGENCE
(i) Asia-Pacific Command of US renamed as 'Indo-Pacific Command'	(i) India doesn't want militarisation of Indian Ocean Region.
(ii) Greater role of India in strengthening Afghanistan.	(ii) India doesn't want narrow of militarily support to Afghanistan. It equally supports its economic upliftment.
(iii) Convergence in 'Make in India' and 'America First Policy'	(iii) Recent tariff war is against globalisation ethos of India.

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(iv) Signing of LEMOA agreement for logistics support. Malabar exercise.	(iv) India doubts US's intentions in agreements like COMCASA.
(v) Support to India's NSG Membership.	(v) Not equal support to India's permanent membership to UNSC.
(vi) Promote trade among countries.	(vi) Import duties on India's agriculture exports are High.
(vii) Want to increase people to people cooperation.	(vii) Issues of H1B visas questions their intentions.
(viii) Coming together on various global platforms like G-20, Hyderabad Summit.	(viii) Withdrawal from Paris climate deal by US is not supported by India

Recently, US has also pressurized India and put deadline of 4th November to

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end its trade with Iran. India did not participate in JCPOA on Iran nuclear deal.

Such issues b/w countries restrict their ties building. These issues must be resolved amicably and convergence of interests must be focussed upon.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Israel recently marked 25 years of strategic partnership. They have cordial relations on many issues.

COOPERATION
- India-Israel Investment Fund (IIF)
- Israel support for agriculture technologies
- BIRAC, drones.
- Weapons, reliable partner as seen in Kargil War
- Culture exchange. eg. Jews in Mumbai
- India as large market for Israel

However, there are many differences among both countries.

NATIONAL SECURITY

- Israel want to increase its defence exports

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to India multifold times but this can put India's security in question.

WORLD VIEWS

- India believes in hyphenation in ties with countries. It maintains diplomatic ties with both Israel and Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

ABSENCE OF EXPLICITLY SHARED ENEMIES

- Israel doesn't maintain its ties with Arab countries like Iran.

However, India's energy security interests lie in these countries. Moreover, it wants to expand scope of Gwadar Port to reach Central Asia.

Thus, there are unspoken issues between India-Israel.

However, their increasing ties are ray of hope. Israel is important part of India's Look West Policy. Strengthened ties will benefit both the countries.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	3rd Aug 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** bl ea chl izu gS vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh ea Nis gSA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh izu vfuok;Z gSA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   lR;sd izu@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugha feysaA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Renewable energy means energy derived from solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy etc. India has set the target of 100 GW Renewable energy by 2022. However, scaling it up has certain challenges.

CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
(i) Huge dependency on non-renewable source. eg. 70% energy in India is derived from coal.	(i) Incentives to private sector and industries to shift to renewable sources.
(ii) Its promotion require large scale imports of solar panels, technology etc. Domestic market is either not capable of manufacturing as prices are high.	(ii) Large scale manufacturing under 'Make in India'. Import duties in line with WTO norms.
(iii) Aggressive bidding results in lower	(iii) Bidding should not only be on lower prices

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prices. for eg. Solar energy in Gujarat was sold to private entities at ₹3/W.	but also on factors like imports, employment etc. Minimum cap can be introduced to incentivise private sector to produce renewable energy
(iv) Lack of electric supply to remote villages. Discoms are already under huge debt trap.	(iv) Off-grid production should be promoted. In the long run, households can be incentivised to add extra energy to main-grid.

Renewable energy can serve as excellent means for India to fulfill its goals under Saubhagya Yojana, Paris Climate deal etc. It must be suitably promoted.

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban development through policies and schemes like SMART CITY initiative, AMRUT Mission, Livelihoods Mission, Awas Yojana etc. require large amounts of funding. However, funding faces many challenges.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate realisation of property tax.
- Low credit rating of municipal bonds.
- No specific taxing powers under new GST Regime.
- Economic Survey 2017-18 pointed out that urban bodies are able to finance only 40-44% of their projects.
- Escalated costs due to delays.

POLICIES + INDICATORS BY GOVT.

- High credit rating to municipal bonds

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backed up by states.

- Chennai has introduced drone mapping of city for effective realisation of property tax
- Value added levy for metro projects, highways etc.
- Competitive federalism by ranking cities and incentivising them for better financial management.
- MUNICIPAL BONDS to allow them to raise independent financial resources and reduce state's discretion in devolving funds.

Therefore, Govt has taken many steps to finance urban development. City GST Bill should also be considered, so that urban finance doesn't get ignored in new GST Regime.

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial inclusion means bringing the population under formal banking sector. ~60% rural population is financially excluded today.

ROADBLOCKS IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION
- → Lack of banking penetration
- → Lack of awareness on benefits of formal banking.
- → digital illiteracy
- → More trust in 'Cash'

Recent CAG Report highlighted that India saved ₹ 57000 Crore in Direct Benefit Transfer under schemes like PAHAL, MGNREGA etc. Therefore, financial inclusion is important for the development of the country.

Measures taken by Govt. :

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→ DBT for schemes like PAHAL.
→ SHG-Bank linkage programme.
→ Formal credit facilities under MUDRA.

Steps taken by RBI

→ Payment Banks
→ Mobile banking
→ Incentives for banks to open branches in rural areas
→ Banking Correspondents.

FURTHER STEPS:

→ Promotion of Schemes like Sukanya Smriddhi Yojana to open bank accounts at early age
→ Awareness on benefits of banking, saving culture.
→ Banking facilities at doorstep.

These steps will ensure that India is financially included.

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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environment Accounting means measuring the costs and benefit analysis of a step on the environment.

eg. Measuring the impact of dam construction on biodiversity, rivers, people surrounding that area.

Rationale behind its introduction :-

→ Better assessment of impact of the project

→ Comprehensive approach can be taken to address the issues involved.

→ Ensures 'sustainable development'

→ Conservation of natural environment

→ Rational use of natural resources.

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Status in India:

→ Concept of Environment accounting is underutilised.

→ Doesn't have any statutory backing.

→ Done on voluntary basis by few industries of coal, oil etc.

Environment Impact Assessment under EPA, 1986 is on the same lines but it lacks financial accounting. This loophole can be plugged by Environment Accounting. Therefore, it must be provided with statutory backing.

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. (150 words) 10

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent NITI Aayog Report titled 'Composite water Management Index' highlighted that 60 crore Indians are facing severe water stress today. This brings in the need of efficient water use.

Agriculture uses ~85% of groundwater resources. This highlights the need of balancing irrigation with water use.

Importance of Irrigation

- Greater production
- Increased rural demand
- Food security
- Reduced import bill
- Increased farmers income
- Employment.

Importance of Efficiency of water use

- Depleting ground water reservoir
- ~64% India drought affected.

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- Water stress is increasing.
- To maintain sustainable growth.
- Affects rain water cycle.

Thus, both irrigation and efficient water use is important. Need of the have is to balance both of these.

→ Schemes like Per Drop More Crop can go a long way.

→ Rain Water Harvesting techniques.

→ Use of treated industrial discharge in agriculture.

→ Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation Instead of water pumps.

→ Soil mulching to reduce evaporation.

For sustainablity of agriculture in India, these steps are must.

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Local knowledge and indigenous traditional knowledge can play a key role in holistically reducing disaster risks.

→ Earthquake resistant houses like Bhongas in Gujarat, Ekra in Assam.

→ Local varieties of trees for handling tsunamis, cyclones.

eg. Naluvedapathy village in Tamil Nadu faced minimal damage during 2004 Tsunami due to community forestation.

→ 80% search and rescue operations are carried by the communities. Their knowledge can help in proper rescue and rehabilitation.

However, such traditional knowledge is of no use if it is not mainstream and linked to modern technologies.

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→ Providing them with adequate training to use such knowledge.

→ Supplementing such knowledge with early warning system can do wonders.

→ Capacity Enhancement by providing adequate materials for earthquake resistant houses.

Thus, this approach can help India save 3% GDP which is wasted ~~on~~ due to disasters.

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7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation means exposure of food products like fruits, vegetables, milk etc. to radiations.

APPLICATIONS

→ Kill germs and increases its shelf life.

→ Intonication of products.

→ To make it rich in certain protiens, vitamines.

→ In food processing.

RELEVANCE IN INDIA

→ 20-30% fruits, vegetables in India are wasted due to short perishablity. Increased shelf life can help in

- Increased food security.
- Increased exports.
- Increased farmers income

→ Food processing sector is a sun-rise

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sector in India. It currently contributes 8% to GDP. Increased irradiation can help in meeting international standards and thus promote food processing in India

However, food irradiation requires appropriate technology and skills to use it. India must focus on it given its relevance.

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8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Recent Karbi Anglong violence fuelled by fake news on platforms like Facebook, whatsapp has raised concerns for misuse of technology.

MISUSE OF TECHNOLOGY

- Morphed videos, images
- Instant and wide spread.
- Anonymity, hence easy to spread fake news.
- Easy target population on social media

This misuse can be handled by the aid of the technology. Technology is not the issue but rather how it is used.

- whatsapp new feature of 'forwarded message' tag and limits on no. of forwarded message can curb the menace. It can also help in track the culprit.

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- Constant vigilance on social media through the use of BIG DATA, AI can help in evidence-based policing.
- Google has collaborated with many private companies to identify false news circulating on internet.
- Wider reach to public through this very social media to aware them against such false news.

Thus, aid of technology can help in spread of such false news.

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9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

India has recently established Defence Planning Committee as a permanent body. It will consist of 1 Chairman Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of defence, foreign affairs etc.

Features :

→ It will define national security priorities.

→ It will undertake security risk assessment

→ Prepare a roadmap to enhance domestic manufacturing for defence.

→ Streamlining of foreign deals in defence technologies.

Given the threat India faces from its hostile neighbours and in Indian Ocean region, such Committee was essential to enhance its defence preparedness.

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→ India imports 90% of its defence requirements and is largest importer of such technologies. Indigenisation will help in reduction in reliance on other countries for such crucial sector.

→ Streamlining of foreign deals will ensure better objectivity and prevent corruption.

→ Defining priorities will help in taking coordinated steps.

→ Security risk assessment will help in making short-term and long-term plan.

Formation of DPC is a commendable step. Its objectives must be fulfilled for better regional and territorial security.

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10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India faces various Internal Security threats in the form of Naxalism, Left-Wing Extremism, Terrorism etc.

Reports of Maoists having huge assets point towards their inter-linking and need for a comprehensive approach to resolve these threats.

Sources of money for Maoists :

→ Extortion Money from public officials, private individuals etc.

→ Bribes for smooth functioning of projects.

→ Hawala transactions

→ Money from International charities

→ State-funded to create unstability in India.

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Significance of probing funding under anti-terrorism efforts :—

(i) Recognise the role of countries like Pakistan to fuel Naxalism in India.

(ii) Identify deep channels of funding.

(iii) Comprehensive approach towards handling it

(iv) Reveal the true face of Naxals who claim to work for people's interest.

Therefore, it is a need to probe funding sources of Naxals under Anti-terrorism efforts. It will help identify clear links between them.

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11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

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12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming refers to the farming done to fulfill the contract between Private businessess, companies, industries and farmers.

ADVANTAGES
- → large scale production
- → market access for farmers
- → increased incomes
- → transfer of technology to farmers.
- → increased mechanisation
- → fixed and uniform raw material for companies.

However, Contract farming suffers from many MARKET FAILURES :—

i) Cartelisation of prices by the private sector.

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(ii) Change in land ownership and transferred to private sector in case of non-fulfillment of contract.

(iii) Commercialisation of agriculture and thus increased prices of food crops.

Govt. steps that can be taken

(i) Balance the needs of both Farmers and Private sector.

(ii) Since agriculture is a State level, States should proactively adopt a uniform law.

(iii) Introduction of leasing of land as given under NITI Aayog's Model land leasing Act can go a long way.

(iv) Provide incentives for crops grown according to agro-climatic zoning.

(v) Relaxation w.r.t exports.

(vi) Do not allow exploitation of farmers by shifting of land ownership.

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MODEL CONTRACT FARMING ACT, 2018

- protects farmers interest by disallowing change of land ownership
- Promotes contract farming and thus, great renumeratives.
- Insurance to farmers

Though, Model to contract farming Act is a step in right direction, it is heavily tilted in favour of farmers. Huge cost is borne by the private sector. Therefore, changes need to be made to have a balance legislation. This law has capability to address farmer suicides (7 per day) and double their income by 2022.

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13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डियप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

31 million people in India are ~~under~~ unemployed today. Many more are expected to face the threats brought by technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Fourth Industrial Revolution etc.

CHANGES Brought by DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

→ Machines will be able to replace the humans and their needs.

eg. Cotton plucking earlier employed large no. of people. Now, machines are used for the same.

→ Shift towards greater-skill requiring jobs. Since India is yet to cope-up with such skills, many will face unemployment

→ Rising inequalities in the society.

→ India might lose on its demographic dividend.

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Economic Survey 2016-17 pointed out that 68% Indian population is under 35 years. India must take the advantage the max GDP growth rate of 8%.

Measures needed to improve employability of labour force :—

→ Skills according to the current demands.

→ Recognition of prior learning.

→ World Bank pointed that only 16% graduates in India have required industry skills. Partnership with industries is need of the hour.

→ Vocational courses at large scale.

Measures needed to increase opportunities of employment :—

(i) Focus on labour-intensive sectors like fast apparel, leather, textile etc.

(ii) Sun-rise sectors like food-processing,

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tourism to be extensively promoted.

(iii) Increase bargaining power.

(iv) 'data' as a new modern industry can employ many.

Govt. steps
- → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- → PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana
- → Reduced corporate tax rate for MSMEs in Budget 2018-19.
- → Vocational courses through SWAYAM
- → Skill Qualification Framework

Further measures must be taken by the govt. to prevent its 'demographic dividend' turning into 'demographic disaster'.

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14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India today holds only 2.2% export share of agriculture in the international market. This is due to ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias in agricultural policy.

(i) Essential Commodities Act fail to distinguish between consumers, traders and food processors. Due to this, only 10% products in India are processed as compared to 80% in developed countries. This prevent farmers from earning extra income through value addition.

(ii) Temporary increase and decrease in MSP according to domestic needs reduces exports potential.

(iii) Excessive stockholding under PDS. FCI

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holds more than 30% agricultural products as compared to its need. Absence of any release policy, prevents its use for exports.

Govt. Initiatives

(i) Agricultural Produce under Merchandise Export Incentivisation Scheme (MEIS) under FTP 2015-2020.

(ii) Push towards food processing to increase export potential.

(iii) Increased coverage of crops under MSP.

(iv) Agriculture as an enterprise under Budget 2018-19.

(v) Duty rebate on exports.

Steps Ahead :-

(i) Automatic kick-in of Policy on excessive storage under FCI to be used for released in International and domestic market as suggested by SHANTA KUMAR COMMITTEE.

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(ii) Repeal of Essential Commodities Act.
Handle Black-Marketing under Prevention of Black-Marketing and Hoarding Act, 1980.

(iii) Promotion of Contract Farming.

(iv) Cooperative Farming to increase mechanisation and thus, increased produce.

(v) Focus on exports of organic agriculture.

To ~~relea~~ realise the goal of doubling farmers income by 2022, it is necessary to increase export opportunities for farmers.

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15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency exchange rate tells about the relative value of one currency w.r.t other. It is based on many factors like trade balance, demand of currency, foreign investment, domestic stability etc.

It is considered a suitable measure of relative economic performance as

- easy to measure
- tells about economic opportunities in the country.
- hints on stability of economy.

However, it lacks certain factors.

- doesn't tell anything about sustainability of economy.
- Measuring along single currency like dollar, excessively favours it.

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- Purchasing power parity which is an important indicator is ignored.

India currently is 3rd largest economy according to Purchasing Power Parity and 6th largest based on currency exchange rate.

Trade deficit in India today stand at 16 billion dollars.

REASONS

→ India meets 80% of its oil needs through imports.

→ It is largest importer of defence technologies.

→ Rising oil prices by GCC impacts its import bill.

→ Dumping by China

→ Restrictions on its exports due to

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discriminatory tariffs by countries like US

→ Competition in exports from countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam.

→ Reduced competitiveness in Exports due to issues in MSME sector.

→ Less focus on value addition of food products. eg. India exports 0.3% milk products whereas New Zealand exports 25% of its production.

Therefore, trade deficit needs to be handled.

→ Asian cooperation against Oil Bemium.

→ National Biofuel Policy, 2018 can help reduce imports.

→ 'Make in India' to be excessively promoted.

→ Increased quality through 'Zero Defect, Zero Effect' for MSMEs.

These steps will help in narrowing the trade deficit and increase foreign exchange reserves.

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16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar industry, one of the major industries of India is facing problems today.

PROBLEMS FACED BY SUGAR INDUSTRY

- Compulsory 20% packaging under Jute reduces incentives
- Reduced production due to climate change.
- Less exports due to restrictions imposed.
- Huge debts
- Declining quality
- fragmentation of lands reduces profits and cooperative culture.

To handle these problems, Govt has provided with various relief packages.

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RELIEF PACKAGES BY GOVT.

- Technology Upgradation Schemes
- High Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) on sugarcane
- Credit facilities under MUDRA loans
- High quality seeds
- Fixation of mills to which farms will sell.

However, more steps are needed to address it.

→ Remove 10 km limit on farms to sell to nearby mills as suggested by MS Swaminathan. This will increase competitiveness.

→ Better accomodation between FRP and SRP to benefit both farmer and industry.

→ Prevent dominance of large farmers in pricing

→ Greater credit facilities without collateral.

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These steps will ensure sustainability and profitability of sugar industries.

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17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has 8 missions under it. However, due to wide, unclear and lofty objectives, it has lacked in addressing climate change issues

① National Solar Mission

Objectives : Promote R&D in solar energy
Make it affordable.

Issues : Solar energy accounts for ~3.5% of total energy demands. 70% is still dependent on coal. This results in greater Green house gases emmissions.

② National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

Objectives : Make it resilient to climate change. Provide proper forward and backward linkages to farmers.

Issues : Agriculture growth is stalled at 2.2% GDP. More than >50% is rain-fed and rain is first victim of climate change.

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③ National Water Mission

Objectives : Optimise water use efficiency and reduce wastage.

Issues : 60 crore Indians under severe water stress today. <10% rainwater harvested.

④ National Green Mission

Objectives : Afforestation, Increase forest cover to 33 %

Issues : Forests acts as major carbon sinks for GHGs but forest cover in India stands at ~21.3 % acc. to Recent India Forest Survey Report, 2017.

⑤ National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

Objectives : Reduce vehicular pollution and promote electric vehicles.

Issues : Very low penetration of electric vehicles.

⑥ National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

Objectives : Planning and management of

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waste.

Issues : Failed to address climate change.

(7) National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem

Objectives : Maintain global commons

Issues : Melting glaciers due to ↑ed temperature.

Thus, NAPCC has not served as best methods to address climate changes. It needs objectively defined goals and incentivisation of meeting ~~these~~ goals. Independent assessment of fulfillment of these goals is also necessary.

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18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons are the most devastating weapons humankind has made till date. These have the capability to wash away entire population of earth. Probably, this is the reason why no country has dared to use it.

However, threats of its use exist.

- Tensions in the Korean peninsula and North Korea as emerging Nuclear Power.
- Pakistan's threats to India for nuclear weapons use.
- Middle-East Asia under turmoil and Israel is a nuclear power.
- Threat of terrorists getting hands on nuclear weapons.

To address these, many International

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steps have been taken.

International Steps

- NPT. ~~NSG~~
- Nuclear Supplier Group
- Nuclear Weapons Treaty by ICAN
- Diplomatic tools to handle North Korea.
- Nuclear banks by Kazakhstan to prevent nuclear enrichment in countries.

NON-EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE STEPS :

- → There are many nuclear powers outside the purview of NPT, NSG.
- → ICAN Treaty on complete ban of nuclear weapons is not ratified yet.
- → North-Korea is still a major threat.
- → More and more countries emerging as nuclear powers.

INDIA'S POLICY

→ India has always been a responsible nuclear

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power. It has maintained its 'No first use policy'.

→ It has signed Indo-Japan Nuclear Agreement that further stresses use for peaceful purposes.

→ Publicly condemned nuclear threats by Pakistan.

→ Trying to get membership of NSG.

However, India cannot consider joining NPT in its current form.

- It is highly discriminatory and will give western powers edge over India. Given the threats India faces faces in its neighbour, it cannot sign it.

It is required by International community that NPT be modified suitably to address global needs rather than narrow interests. Threats from nuclear weapons is real. We cannot wait it to turn into reality.

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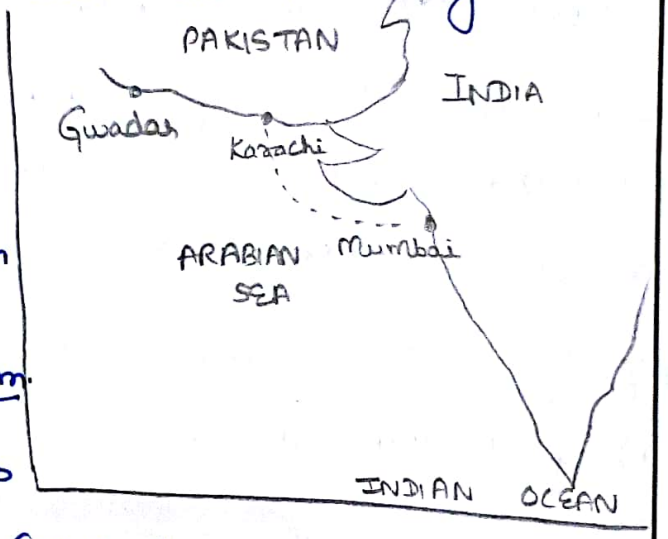
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Entry of terrorists of 2008 Mumbai Attack through the Western seas of Indian Ocean highlights the threats in the region.



THREATS

(i) Easy reach in Western Indian Ocean through Pakistan. Thus, prone to Terrorism.

(ii) Drug Trafficking as close to Golden Crescent.

(iii) Security threats from China as it has build its first naval base in Djibouti

(iv) Piracy issues. Huge piracy cases like Persian Gulf.

NEED OF MULTI-LATERAL & REGIONAL COOPERATION

(i) Cooperation from countries of Indian Ocean

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Region is necessary so that no country allows its land to be used against India.

(ii) Multi-lateral grouping like QUAD GROUP [Japan, India, US, Australia] is necessary to strategically counter China.

(iii) Military exercises like MALABAR etc. in the region acts as major deterrent.

(iv) Regional Cooperation by India and Iran in Chabahar Port is necessary to keep check on Gwadar Port.

(v) Help of countries like SUDAN in handling Piracy cases.

Thus, collective multilateral & regional cooperation is the way to combat such threats.

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20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's space programme has hitherto been a unique and exclusive project for civilian purposes and peaceful purposes.

→ SAARC Satellite for neighbouring countries to help them in early detection of disasters, provide GPS etc.

→ ISRO's Bhuvan portal for assets mapping under MGNREGA.

→ Agro-climatic zone mapping. Resource mapping.

→ IRNSS for domestic navigation.

→ Mars orbiter Mission for better understanding of earth.

→ Other Mission like Chandrayan Mission, GSLV-Mk III etc. are also meant for peaceful purposes.

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However, since the Cold War, space has been used as 4th ground of war after air, land, water by countries like US, Russia, China.

Also, there are increasing security concerns of today

- Territorial agression by China.
- Security of Indian Ocean Region.
- India being surrounded under 'String of Pearls theory'.
- Underwater threats through modern weapons like nuclear submarines.

This highlights the need for India to visualise space as a measure to strengthen security.

- Vigilance on all other 3 grounds of war.
- Indigeneous GPS tracking facilities to not rely on other countries at time of war.
- GSLV - Mk III can help in making of

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missiles like Brahmos.

Thus, India needs to take immediate steps to strengthen its security capabilities through space.

- Defence Space Agency as suggested by Nagesh Chandra Panel.
- Greater resources availability to ISRO.
- Enhancing Private participation.

However, these steps should be taken by keeping into mind International rules and regulations under Outer Space Treaty and PAROS Treaty.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	24-08-2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. **(150 words) 10**

श्रेणियाँ बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएं थीं, जिनकी न केवल अपने सदस्यों के मध्य बल्कि समाज में भी काफी नैतिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा थी। इस कथन के आलोक में, प्राचीन भारत में श्रेणियों या गिल्ड्स के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

After the coming up of Mahajanapadas and urbanisation during the Magadhan Empire, shrenis and guilds were established.

SIGNIFICANCE

i) Grouping based on the expertise of traders, merchants, artisans provided them huge prestige in the society.

ii) Such shrenis indicated the prosperity of the region.

iii) It provided them with greater bargaining powers.

iv) It was easy to transfer the art and traditions to next generation.

v) Enjoyed huge patronage of kings and rulers. These were thus continued during Satavahanas, Gupta Empire.

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(vi) People could enjoy the products of fine art built with years of experience.

(vii) Guilds also acted as a centre for polity. They played huge role in formulation of policies.

(viii) These acted as centres of social harmony. People from different communities came together.

Thus, guilds and shrenis held huge relevance in ancient India.

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2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

मराठे कई कारणों से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन से निर्मित राजनीतिक निर्वात को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

During the mid of Eighteenth century, Mughal Empire started to decline.

REASONS
- Death of strong ruler Aurangzeb
- No central authority
- No laws of succession, thus internal conflicts
- Jagirdari crisis
- Regional kingdoms started emerging.

However, the void left by Mughals could not be filled by any subsequent powers, even the powerful Marathas.

REASONS

(i) Foreign invasions : Continuous invasions by Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali made it difficult to control the northern India.

(ii) Lack of unity : Marathas were occupied

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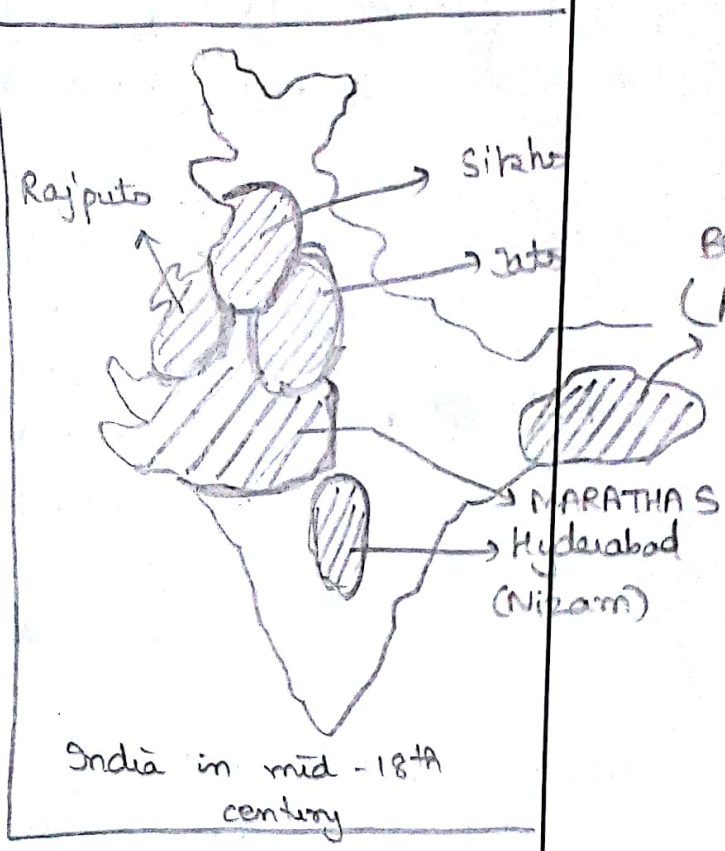
with their internal politics and thus failed to ~~p~~ have common outlook for India

(iii) Regional powers : With decline of Mughals, lot of the void was filled by rise in regional powers. eg. Jats ~~in~~ under Suraj Mal, Sikhs formed misls under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Hyderabad under Nizam etc. This made it difficult to control vast territory.



India in mid-18th century

(iv) Lack of vision : Marathas lacked the vision to have central authority. Though, they regularly invaded Carnatic for 'Chauth' but did not felt the need to occupy it.

Thus, Marathas couldn't fill political vaccuum.

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3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10

एक राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी काफी लंबे समय से मृत थी, 1858 के अधिनियम ने बस इसका शिष्टतापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Act of 1858 passed in the background of 1857 revolt had the following features :-

- Assumption of Govt. of India by Crown in Britain.
- Formation of Secretary of State to advise the Crown.
- Viceroy could no longer take decisions.

However, this was not an immediate step. Reduction of political powers of EIC were done long before it.

(i) Regulating Act, 1773 : Gave the British Cabinet the power to control Indian affairs.

(ii) Pitt's India Act, 1784 : Made Company's assets as British possessions. Control of Board of ~~Directors~~ Control and Court of directors over Governor General.

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(iii) Charter Act, 1833 : Provided for centralisation of powers which later facilitated easy power transfer to British Crown. Company was deemed to be trustee of Crown.

(iv) Charter Act, 1853 : It left the company's rule at mercy of Parliament rather than a fixed period of 20 years.

These steps gradually eroded Company's political power. Act of 1858 just made it official.

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4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध (1936-1939) स्थानीय स्तर पर लड़ा गया था, तथापि इसका दूरगामी और व्यापक महत्व था। व्याख्या कीजिए।

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5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में, विशेषकर भारत में शहरों के विकास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

Consumerism ie. culture of consumption is a western concept. People from all over the world now seem to have adopted it.

Role in the process of globalisation :-

(i) Greater demand : Consumerism leads to increased demand of varied products. This leads to increase in trade and thus, fuels globalisation.

(ii) Migration for better avenues :- Consumerism leads to movement of people from one city, country to another city, country. Thus, increased globalisation.

(iii) Access to resources :- Consumerism demands greater access to natural resources like water, energy, minerals etc. Since, no country is sufficient in all these resources, it leads to increased contact with others.

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Positive role in shaping growth of cities :-

(i) Increased trade

(ii) Increased employment opportunities

(iii) Increased presence of MNCs.

eg. demand of McDonalds led to opening of its outlets in many cities.

(iv) Increased demand means increased supply needed. Thus, boost to manufacturing

(v) Increased migration from rural areas.

Negative role :-

(i) Stress on natural resources.

eg. Bengaluru expected to be 2nd city to face day zero

(ii) No concerns for sustainability of environment

eg. delhi under Air Pollution.

(iii) Health hazards.

Thus, culture of consumption plays both positive and negative role in shaping growth of cities.

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6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि 25 वर्ष पूर्व ही सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि भारत में यह प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है। इस समस्या के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इससे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Manual Scavenging refers to manual cleaning of dry latrines, pit toilets etc. Due to the stigma attached with the profession, it is generally formed by people of specific castes.

Though it has been banned by the law it is still prevalent.

REASONS

→ Recognition of unorganised sector by the National Career Service

→ Indian Railways employs largest number of manual scavengers and thus, participating in its prevalence.

→ Prohibition is not complete. It rather prohibits scavenging without safety instruments.

→ Swacchh Bharat Mission has promoted

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the construction of dry latrines and thus, indirectly hinting towards need of manual scavengers.

Steps to be taken

→ Rehabilitation and skilling at large scale as envisioned under Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

→ Opportunities for Alternative Employment.

→ Biotoilets in Railways.

→ Prohibition of dry latrines

→ Extensive sewage system

→ Recommendations of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis on manual scavenging should be implemented in letter and spirit.

Manual scavenging is a highly discriminatory profession. It must be completely prohibited.

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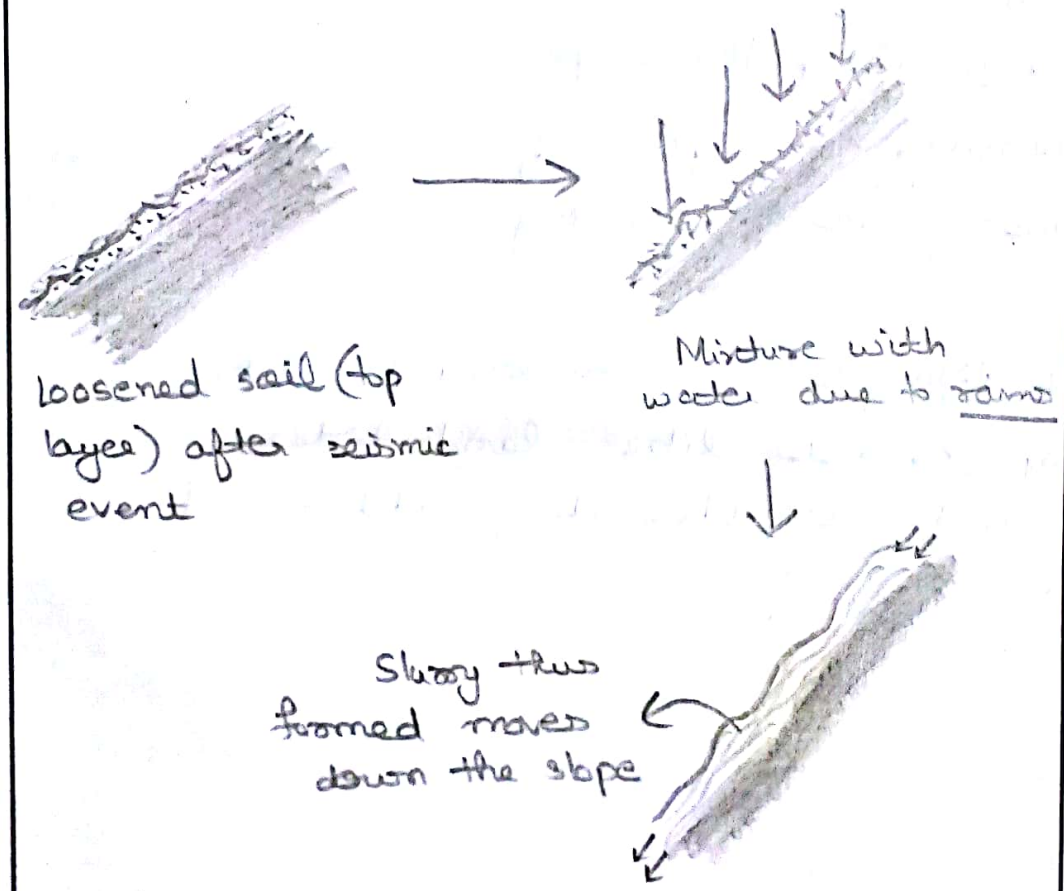
7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? **(150 words) 10**

मृदा द्रवीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि भूकंपीय घटनाओं के दौरान यह कैसे प्रकट होता है। इसके प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कौन-से सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Soil liquefaction refers to the loosening of soil particles and its mixing with water, that leads to its flow down the slope as a slurry.



Preventive steps to be taken

→ Afforestation: Trees help in binding the

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soil with greater strength. These also act as breakwaters to flowing slurry and thus, restricting its flow.

→ Avoiding construction in seismic prone areas : Construction through processes of drilling, bombing etc. aids to the loosening of soil and thus soil liquefication.

→ Gardens along the slope.

→ Increasing strength of the soil through geo-engineering.

Soil liquefication can result into many hazards like landslides. It must be adequately addressed.

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8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल के घनत्व को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। घनत्व के अक्षांशीय वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें होने वाले मौसमी परिवर्तनों (यदि कोई हो) की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ इसके संबंध को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Oceans form 70% of earth's surface. Their density depends on many factors.

FACTORS behind density determination
- → Temp. of water (Colder water is denser)
- → salinity of water
- → Presence of minerals like sulphides, nitrates
- → Water pollution
- → Atmospheric pressure
- → Precipitation

LATITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION OF DENSITY :-

(I) Tropical waters i.e. at latitudes 5-30° water has ~~high~~ low density due to high temperatures.

(II) Polar waters i.e. at latitudes 60°-80° have high density due to low temperatures.

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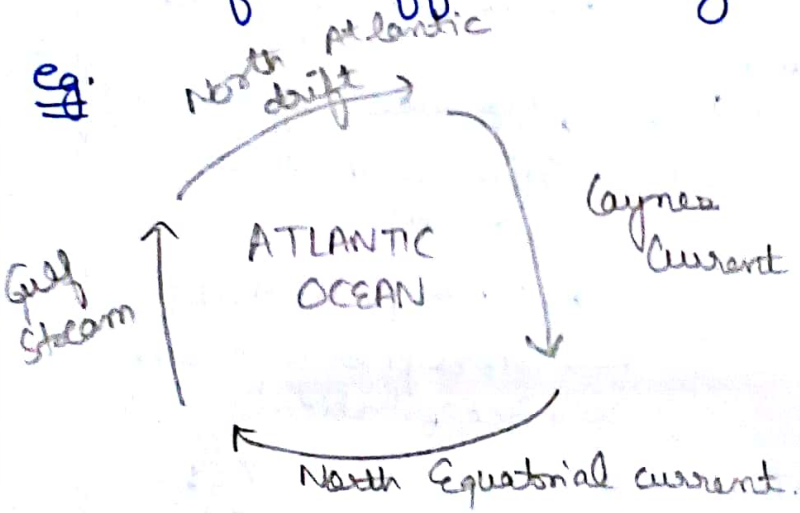
SEASONAL CHANGES

→ With change in seasons, since temp. changes, density too varies.
eg. Tropical waters near Tropic of Cancer are more denser during winters.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OCEAN CURRENTS

→ Force driving ocean currents is due to the difference in densities of water of different regions.

eg.



Canaries current being denser slides below the North Equatorial current (NEC)
Gulf stream current being less denser occupies upper layer of ocean water in high latitudes.

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9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

व्याख्या कीजिए कि कैसे भूकंपीय तरंगों के विश्लेषण से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की वैज्ञानिक समझ में सुधार आया है।

Seismic waves are the energy waves resulted due to seismic activities like earthquakes, volcanoes, etc.
These travel inside the earth's surface.

Seismic waves help in understanding the earth's interior :-

- P waves ie. primary waves can travel through all mediums but S-waves ie. secondary waves travel only through solid. Their zone of shadow tells about the material earth is made of.
  - ↳ P, S waves travel through mantle - So, mantle is solid. but S waves are absent in Core, which thus is liquid.
- Speed of waves tells about the kind of materials it is flowing through.
- Their origin can help tracing the faults and thus, identifying zones of convergence, divergence.

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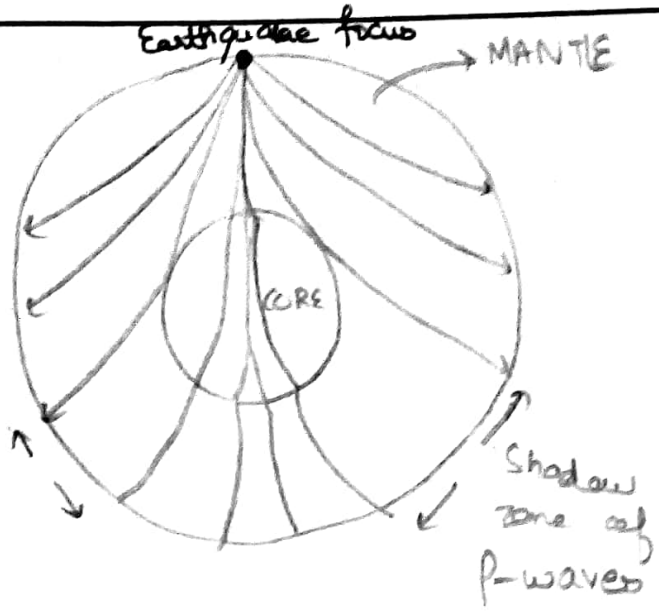

seismic waves, thus increases our understanding of the interior of the earth.

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10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. **(150 words) 10**

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति निर्धारित करने में विचार किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, असैन्य परमाणु कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में थोरियम के विशाल भंडार का उपयोग करने में भारत के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Due to large potentials of nuclear energy, there has been increasing trend of construction of nuclear power plants. eg. Kudamkulam in Tamil Nadu

LOCATION FACTORS
- → Availability of raw material
- → Transportation costs
- → Away from residential areas
- → Away from natural water resources
- → Acceptance by community
- → Availability of waste disposal facilities
- → Demand of the market
- → Power grids to transfer electricity.

Nuclear energy in India currently accounts for ~2.5% of total energy

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share. India has been trying to increase it. But the bottleneck is raw material.

Bottlenecks in utilising its own thorium reserves

- Lack of practical technologies to use it.
- Availability is in scattered form, rather than concentrated form

Thus, India has not fully utilise its own reserves.

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11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples.
(250 words) 15

पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Temple architecture in South began under the Pallava rules Mahendravarman.

Signifance of Pallavas in temple development

1. Transition from rock-cut to stone temples.
2. Decorated with intricate sculptures.
3. Famous monolithic temples
   eg. Shore temple in Mammalapuram
4. Beginning of Gopurams.
   eg. Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram
5. Start of structural temples.

Significance of Cholas in temple development

1. Chola art came to be known as dravidian style of architecture.

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2. High boundary walls and gopuramas. Large Vimanas.

3. Sculptures of Dwarpal, mithun, yakshas at the entrance.
   eg. Brihadeshwara temple by Raja Raja I.

4. Highly decorated walls.
   eg. Gangaikondacholapuram temple.

Temple architecture in South India, came under Pallava Period, but flourished under Chola. It received huge patronage from rulers during both times.

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12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी, नेहरू और बोस के विचारों ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में ब्रिटिश प्रयासों के प्रति भारत के समर्थन के प्रश्न पर वाद-विवाद से संबंधित प्रमुख पहलूओं का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

During WW-II, India was divided into various groups on the question of support to British war efforts.

- **Views of MAHATMA GANDHI**
  - Gandhiji advocated unconditional support to Britishers and Allied powers.
  - He made distinctions between them and the forces of Fascism and Nazism.
  - Standing against Allied powers will be similar to the support of Fascism and Nazism.

- **Views of Subhash Chandra Bose**
  - He wanted to take full advantage of the situation and wage war against British.

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- He wanted to immediately start the civil disobedience movement.
- He said that supporting any side will be equivalent to supporting colonialism as both sides were fighting for territories.

- **Views of JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU**
  - He made sharp distinction between democracy and fascism.
  - He supported the fact that war was a form of territorial aggression.
  - He advocated conditional support ie. India will help allied powers only if it itself was set free.
  - However, he also promised neutrality that the advantage must not be taken of this situation.

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Thus, where Gandhiji's and Bose views totally contradicted each other, Nehru took a neutral stance.

These views in general were the broader views of the public at that time.

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13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भले ही अंग्रेजों ने प्रत्येक संभाव्य अवसर पर इसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्नाक्युलर प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

From the very early times of freedom struggle, freedom of press had been a major demand on nationalists agenda. However, British tried to suppress it in many ways.

SUPPRESSION OF VERNACULAR PRESS
- Censorship of Press by Lord Wellesley
- Vernacular press Act, 1878
- Sedition under Section 124A in IPC
- Arrests of freedom fighters like Tilak.

Role of Press

(a) Awareness on foreign events: Press

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informed the leaders and general masses of ongoing events like Boer wars, Russian revolution, Irish nationalism etc. This helped in flow of modern ideas of democracy as well as undermining white superiority.

(b) Used by local leaders to reach the masses and direct them to stop/ participate in the movement.

eg. Kesari, by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Commonweal by Annie Bezant.

(c) Spread of education

Various reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Ray used journals, newspapers to spread the modern ideas of education and curb practices of Sati, polygamy.

(d) Presenting true face of Britishers

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Bess was used to break the myth that Britishers were here to develop India. eg: Economic Critique by Dadabhai Naroji, RC Dutt helped in rising against British and hollowness of their policies.

(e) Newspaper became centre of unity

Public places were used to discuss newspapers, journals. It thus helped in arousing nationalist feelings in the masses.

Thus, though British imposed several restrictions but Indians using various tricks used newspapers as a tool to spread the ideas of freedom struggle.

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14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. **(250 words) 15**

असम आंदोलन को आकार देने वाले मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 1985 के असम समझौते के महत्व पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Assam movement during the late 1970s were the movement against the illegal migrants. It was started by All Assam Students Union (AASU).

Issues that shaped it :-

→ Crisis of Identity : Indigenous people of the region feared threat from the illegal migrants.

→ Pressure on scarce resources : Competition from illegal migrants in the resources of food, jobs etc. They were willing to work at small pays, thus excluding indigenous people.

→ Increase in crimes : deprivations led to increase in crimes, which was

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solely blamed on migrants.

→ Political agenda : Issue was misused as a political tool and thus fuelling anti-migrant feelings.

In this background, Assam movement was launched. It finally resulted in framing of the Assam Accord of 1985.

SIGNIFICANCE

→ It brought an end to the ongoing agitations.

→ Explicit political support to the indigenous population

→ It included the policies for economic development of Assam.

→ Reserving the local culture, traditions was promised.

→ All the stakeholders were involved.

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However, Assam Accord was never implemented. It is due to this that demand for National Register of Citizens Updation is asked now. This will help identify the illegal migrants and check any further illegal migration.

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15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. 1800's (250 words) 15

उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

Before nineteenth century, Europe was under the dark forces of feudalism, autocracy.

However, with following process national-states and nationalism came into being :-

(i) French Revolution

It spread the modern ideas of democracy ie. Justice, liberty, equality. People were considered suitable for centres of power rather than monarchs. Such revolution instilled the feelings of nationalism.

(ii) Role of revolutionaries

Rise of revolutionaries like Mussolini, Garzini promoted freedom from autocratic rule. They emphasized

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on creation of nation states.

(iii) German and Italy unification

It led to establishment of national states and provided sense of belonging to the people. It furthered the cause of nationalism.

(iv) Role of Napolean

Napolean provided for codification of laws, rules. This connected the whole nation legally.

(v) Improved transport and communication

It led to better spread of ideas and thus connecting the whole nation. Economies of different regions were interlinked. It had huge impact on bringing people together under one nation state.

Through this processes, modern nationalism and nation-states came into being.

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16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के टर्मिनल तरीकों का असमान बोझ उठाया जाना क्यों जारी है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Burden of terminal methods of family planning has generally fallen on women. Where 36% females sterilisation was reported, sterilisation in males is mere 0.3%.

REASONS	WAYS TO ADDRESS
(i) Myths and misconceptions on loss of manliness with sterilisation	(i) Public meeting, workshops, door-to-door service to do away with such myths.
(ii) Awareness on sexual matters is lacking.	(ii) Appropriate seminars for adults and make it part of curriculum.
(iii) Logistical issues	

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of contraceptives. Lesser availability and knowledge on using it.	(iii) Greater provision of such contraceptives under schemes like NAYI PAHAL. Asha workers can be effectively used to spread awareness on its used.
(iv) Health workers are generally women and thus they find it difficult to discuss it with men.	(iv) Equal representation of men and women as health workers.
(v) Lack of counselling on benefits and side effects and complexity of female sterilisation.	(v) Use of role models to persuade towards greater male sterilisation as it is simpler process.

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Men and women both should equally take up the responsibility for managing fertility. Patriarchal mindset should not be allowed to promote greater female sterilisation.

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17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता, राज्य और धर्म के कठोर पृथक्करण के बजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Secularism refers to equality and freedom among and within the religions

WESTERN CONCEPT OF SECULARISM is based on the idea of mutual exclusion of state and religion.

- State doesn't aid any religious institution or minority.
- There are no community based rights.
- Religion is treated as completely private affair.

eg. In France, a person is not allowed to wear religious symbols at public places.

However, Indian concept of secularism is based on PRINCIPLED DISTANCE.

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- State can interfere in religious matters as long as it is not discriminatory in nature.

- It can undermine religious activities that are dogmatic

eg. Abolition of Triple Talaq
Hindu Remarriage Act

- It also provides some exclusive rights to religious minorities.

Thus, Indian concept of secularism is not based on isolation of religion and State.

However, it can result into several issues :-

→ Vote-bank politics in the name of religion.

→ Appeasement and Populist policies.

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However, various steps have been taken to reduce such tendencies.

eg. Abhiram Singh case, 2017

It prevented use of religion in the elections.

Indian secularism is a result of its own history. Given the huge diversity of country, ~~it is not~~ and deeply rooted religion in the society, it is not possible to isolate religion and state in India.

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18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words) 15

जेट स्ट्रीम क्या हैं? वे भारत में वर्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं?

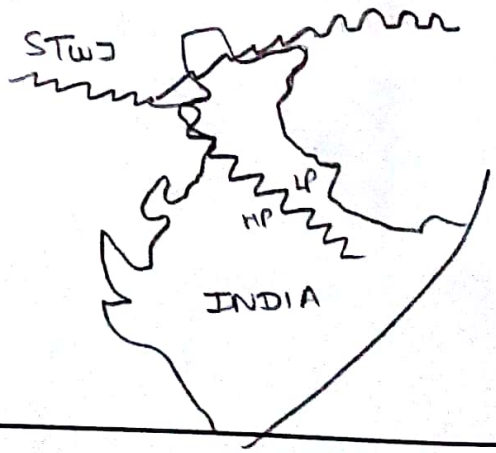
Jet streams are the narrow passage of high speed winds in the upper atmosphere. These can be permanent or temporary in nature. These are formed where Pressure Gradient force is balanced by Coriolis force.

INFLUENCE ON INDIAN RAINFALL :-

India comes under the influence of 3 Jetstreams :-

(1) Sub-tropical Westerly Jet Stream

With the movement of ITCZ below the equation, STWJ moves downward. It strikes himalayas and lower branch enters India.



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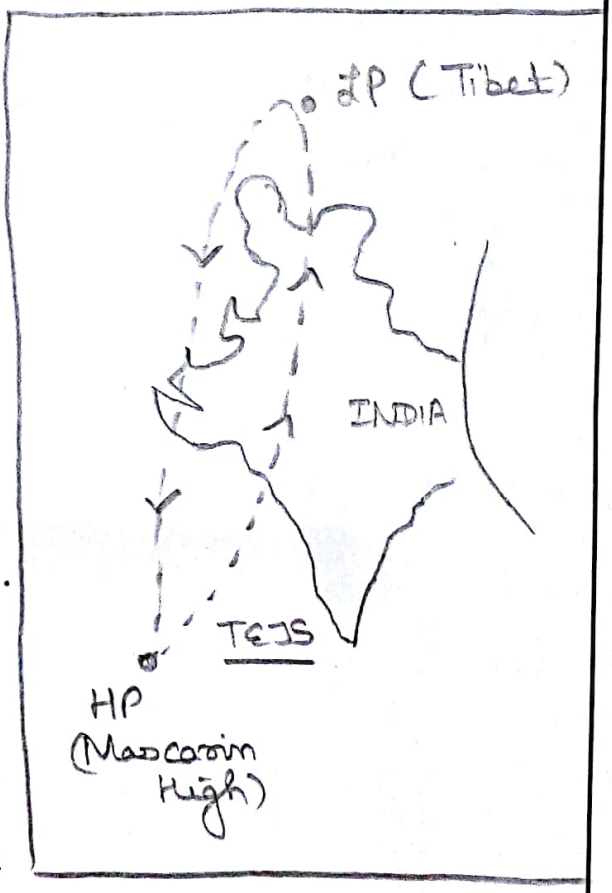
- Its entry causes high pressure and thus resulting into breaks in rainfall.
- Its exit causes sudden depression and thus attracts monsoon winds.

(2) Tropical easterly Jet Stream

This is temporary Jet Stream that is formed as a result of low pressure developed on Tibetan plateau and High pressure at Mascarin High.

It results in ~~start of~~ monsoon and heavy rainfall in India.



(3) Somali Jetstream

This jetstream ~~is~~ originates in

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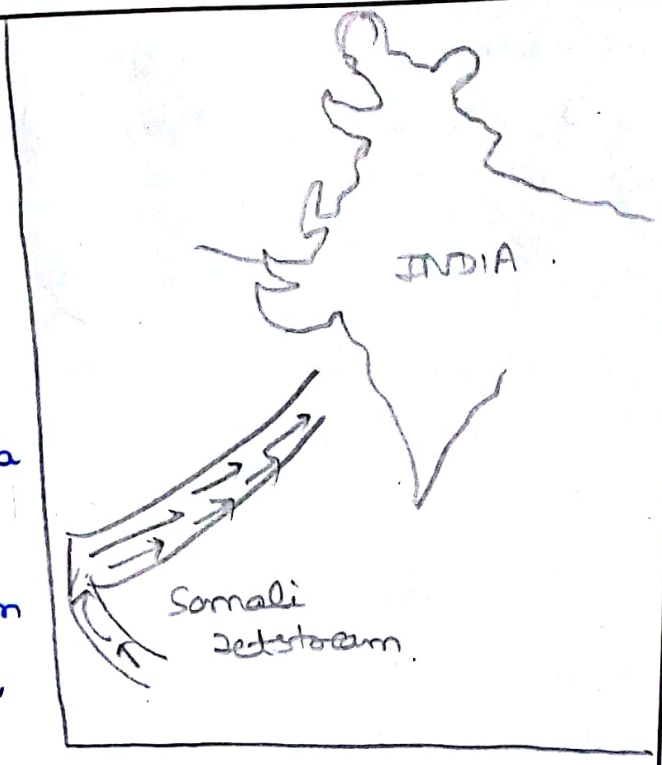
Ethopian highlands. It succeeds in inclining equatorial westerlies towards India and thus, greater monsoon winds. Thus, causing heavy rainfall.



Different jetstreams thus play a major role in the rainfall in India.

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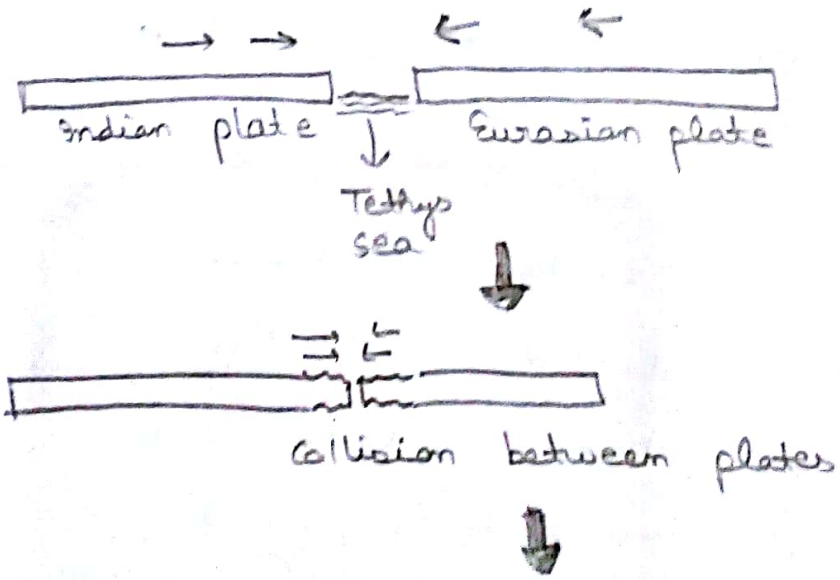
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि प्रायः इन्हें क्यों युवा और अशांत पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

Himalayas belong to the most recent category of mountains i.e. Alpine mountains formed not more than 30 million years ago.

These have been the result of collision of Indian and Eurasian plate, that led to the formation of fold mountains i.e. Himalayas.



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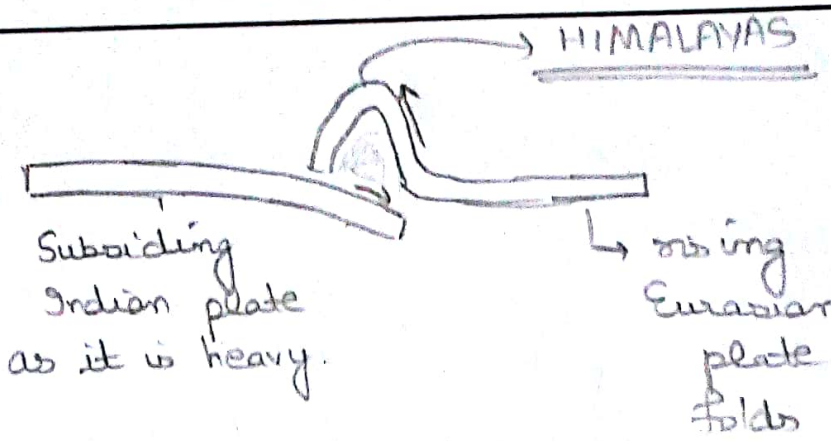

In this way, himalayas are formed.

Himalayas as young and restless

→ Called young mountains as formed not more than 30 million years ago. As compared to Ural mountains (formed 240 million years ago), Caledonian mountains (formed more than 300 million years ago.

→ These are called restless because they are constantly rising. Collision between Indian plate and Eurasian plate is still happing. Indian plate is subsiding

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and Eurasian plate rising. Thus, rising height of himalayas.

→ These are called restless also because these are tectonically active. Rising height leads to increased speed of rivers, landslides, cloud bursts etc. It is also earthquake prone area as lies in Mediterranean - Himalayan Belt.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? **(250 words) 15**

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन (IWRM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 कैसे IWRM को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती है?

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) means utilising and managing the water resources keeping in mind both economic development as well as environment sustainability.

Need of IWRM :

- NITI Aayog in its Composite Water Management Index Report said that 60 crore Indians face water stress today.
- Distorted cropping patterns in Agriculture do not take into account the factor of groundwater levels.
- Consumerism culture has promoted heavy use of water.

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However, there are limited sources of water, suitable for human consumption. Thus, there is a huge need for IWRM.

Therefore, National Water Policy, 2012 promotes IWRM.

- Conservation of water through traditional methods like Zohads.
- Rain-water harvesting.
- Regulate use of groundwater
- Central Authority to ensure its implementation.
- Information on acquifiers by acquifier mapping.

IWRM is the need of today to prevent any Day Zero (when all taps run dry) situations in India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	3rd - 9 - 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों मे एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Parliament is the torch-bearer of true democracy in India. It holds executive and legislature accountable to the people.

DECLINE IN EFFICACY	MEASURES TO ADDRESS
(i) Reduced number of sitting days from ~120 days after Independence to ~60-70 days today.	(i) Constitutional amendment to fix minimum number of days to 120 for LS and 100 for RS as recommended by Law Commission.
(ii) Reduced amount of debates/discussions hours. eg. Entire Budget of 2018-19 was discussed only for 40 hours.	(ii) Greater role of opposition and Speaker/Chairman of the houses to ensure proper debates and constructive criticism takes place.

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(iii)	Only 29% bills were referred to Parliamentary Committees in 16th LS. This results in many loopholes in bills/policies and hence, lesser accountability.	(iii) Mandatory provisions of referring bills on complex subjects like finance to the Parliamentary committees
(iv)	Frequent disruptions, less time to Question hours etc. This prevents holding executive responsible to legislature.	(iv) Law commission recommendation on prior launch of annual calendar of sittings. It will give more time to frame questions.
(v)	~~Lon~~ Reports of CAG, CVC, UPSC are not taken up for discussion on time	(v) Political will is necessary to ensure that such reports are appropriately taken up.

Parliament is a temple for democracy. Its respect must be maintained and it should be effectively used to ensure accountability.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments added a 3rd tier to democracy, thus ensuring decentralisation of powers.

Success of PRIs

(i) Greater participatory democracy.

(ii) Reservation for women ensured that they hold 44% seats today.

(iii) Targetted approach towards problems as locals are more aware about solutions.

(iv) Citizen-centric governance, hence good governance.

(v) Greater accountability of legislature as well as executive to the people.

FAILURE OF PRIs

(i) No effective decision making powers

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as states have not devolved much powers.

(ii) Lack of financial resources restrict many policy steps.

(iii) Panchayati - Pati syndrome → women merely for name - sake.

(iv) New GST Regime has completely ignored the taxing powers of local Govt.

Though PRIs has been a remarkable step in the history of democracy, but there lies many loggerheads in its implementation. These must be done away with for it to truly the third wheel of federalism.

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. (150 words) 10

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंतःकरण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) U/A 148 is known as the watchdog of the privy purse. It ensures that any money from Consolidated Fund of India is well spent.

CAG as keeper of our national accounts

→ It maintains a report showing the expenditure done from CFI and its proper usage.

CAG as conscience-keeper and a watchdog

→ Financial accountability through CAG = ensures that people's money is well spent.

→ It holds the conscience of the nation ie. public welfare at every step.

→ Proper auditing standards ensure no divergence from status quo and hence,

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an effective watchdog.

However, unlike in UK, CAG in India is restricted to post-mortem works. Moreover, there lies many exceptions which exempt CAG's auditing.
eg. deals related to national security.

Given the functions of CAG, it must be empowered to ensure effective and efficient auditing.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना मे असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Association of democratic Reforms (ADR), 69% funding of Political Parties is anonymous. Under this light, Electoral Bonds scheme was notified by Govt. in Budget 2017-18.

PROS :-

→ e-funding will ensure no black money is used in the process.

→ Banks will ensure that sources of funding are legitimate.

→ Time period of 15 days to claim the money under it will prevent it to become another currency.

→ Anonymity will ensure that donors are not harassed.

CONS :-

→ Since the public Sector banks come under the Ruling party, it might misuse the data of donors.

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→ The issue of anonymous funding will still not be resolved.

→ No limit on maximum amount will result into huge amounts of funding to parties.

→ Exemption of taxes is further a concern under the scheme.

Though Electoral Bonds schemes is a great step towards electoral reforms but loopholes need to be plugged. In parallel, Dinesh Goswami committee's recommendations on state funding of elections can also be explored.

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to having a certain influence on the policy makings, laws, rules etc. by groups like businessman, landowners, tobacco factory owners, civil servants etc.

NEED TO FORMALLY RECOGNISE and REGULATE IT :-

- There is no law that covers lobbying. This results in unregulated steps with no consequences.
- Backdoors used by lobbyists results into black money and corruption in the system.
- Political parties fail to declare their interests, if any in favour of some particular group.
- Many international democracies like US

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have formally recognised it and benefitted from it.

- Recognisation will help in formation of stronger pressure groups and ensure that interests of different sections are well-represented.

Thus, there is a need to fill the void of this legal and policy arena.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. (150 words) 10

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 was a revolution in empowering the people of India. It ensured the much needed transparency in the system.

However, there lies many issues and loophales in its implementation :-

(i) Public Information Officers (PIOs) remain unappointed. This prevents answering any RTI queries

eg. Political parties, SC are yet to appoint PIOs.

(ii) Data dumping rather than information provider. Such complex data is hard to interpret for common public.

(iii) Exemptions under Section 8 : Section 8 is widely interpreted and many queries are rejected on the same grounds.

(iv) New wave of RTI activism by filing frivolous queries and using it as a tool to blackmail.

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Recent proposals to amend RTI Act also seems to decline its purpose.

(i) Salaries, allowances of CIC and IGs to be decided by central govt.

- Reduce their status, which was earlier equivalent to Election commission.
- Will impact their independency.

(ii) Tenure to be decided by central govt, instead of fixed term of 5 years.

- reduces them to whims and fancies of Govt.

Any change in status-quo of CIC, IGs will change the objective behind RTI. Such amendments should be critically scrutinized before enforcement.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney Case (1992) rejected the reservation in promotions in India. However, under M. Nagaraja Case (2006) it upheld the validity of Article 16(4A) providing reservation in promotions.

POSITIVES OF THE POLICY

→ SOCIAL JUSTICE: It will ensure that different sections of society are well-represented at all levels of employment.

→ It will provide equal opportunities to all.

→ It will gradually do away with hitherto faced discriminatory treatment.

→ Issues of only 4 Secretaries from SC/ST category in ~~15th~~ 2017, only 7/100 teachers are SC/ST in central universities etc. will be resolved.

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ISSUES with the policy

→ Social justice might ~~be~~ get subsided with the concept of Subsequential seniority.

→ It will become Reservation cum merit, rather than merit cum reservation.

→ Might get used as a tool of vote-bank politics.

Reservation has always been a critical aspect. The path to it must be carefully treaded to ensure proper benefits for all sections of society.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Production of the adequate amounts of food doesn't ensure its adequate usage or distribution to the people.

PARADOX IN INDIA

- Acc to UN's Food Report, 40% Indians are malnourished.
- India ranks as low as 100 on Hunger Index by IFPRI.
- ~50% of its population is severly anaemic.
- Wasting (low weight for height) is common phenomenon in India.

- India known as food bowl of the world.
- Rising agriculture exports due to bumper crops.
- Overflowing FCI godowns as noted by Supreme Court.

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INTERVENTIONS TO ADRESS IT :

→ Widening scope of Public distribution System to increase greater variety of food crops.

→ Field to mouth concept by reducing number of intermedies through reformation of existing APMC.

→ Mid-day meal schemes to handle both hunger and overflowing godowns.

→ Pilot projects on direct procurement by states in Chattisgarh.

Such steps must be effectively taken by involving all stakeholders to fulfill the goal of SDG- Goal-2 [end extreme hunger by 2030].

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9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.(150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean, the only ocean to be named after a country holds a great relevance. India views it through multi-purpose lens.

Indian Ocean as global state for

① ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

- More than 70% world's shipments and 2/3rd oil trade passes through it.
- India's 90% trade by volume happens through this region.
- This is surrounded by 40% world population in littoral states and hence, near to emerging economies of South Asia.

② SOCIAL DIALOGUE

- This is the region where various civilisations came and merged

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with each other.

- It provides great opportunities for people-to-people contact.

③ CULTURAL DIALOGUE

- With the connectivity in the region, a culture of one nation has got linked with another.

  eg. Buddhism in India, SE Asia.

- It provides huge scope for cultural tourism.

Indian ocean thus offers a wide amount of opportunities. US has recently renamed its Asia-Pacific Command as Indo-Pacific Command due to its increasing relevance.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में वृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World Bank's 2018 Report that 60 crore Indians face climate stress today highlights vulnerability of India to climate change. India has therefore taken up greater responsibility in handling climate risks and managing global commons.

→ Earlier India advocated the steps to be taken by developed countries
eg. In Kyoto Protocol, only developing countries had binding targets.

→ But now, India itself wants to be a participant of managing climate change.
eg. INDCs declared under Paris Climate deal.

→ It is taking up International collabora-

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tion to find alternatives.

eg. International Solar Alliance alongwith France.

→ Domestic policies, laws have been framed keeping in mind the climate changes.

eg. "More Crop per drop" under Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

eg. National Biofuel Policy, 2018

eg. CAMPA etc.

Such policy changes are a welcome step and true realisation of Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR).

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body constituted U/A 280 of the constitution.

Constitutional role of FC

(i) It provides for the principles which should govern the aids given to the States by Centre U/A 275.

(ii) It provides for devolution of taxes between Centre and States U/A 282.

(iii) It provides for methods to augment Consolidated fund of States.

(iv) Any further matter that can be referenced by Presidents in his/her order.

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Constitution of 15th Finance Commission under the chairmanship of NK Singh has brought in many controversies related to Terms of reference (TOR).

(i) Use of 2011 Population Census

↳ This will result into ignoring the efforts put in by southern states to reduce their population size. Use of 2011 census will penalise them for effective population control.

(ii) Rationalising the tax devolution that has been increased by 14th FC to 42% from 32%.

↳ States are anyway under revenue stress due to decreased taxing powers under new GST regime. Any reduction in devolved taxes will restrict their fiscal space to a large extent.

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(iii) No mention of Special Category Status, on the lines of 14th FC

↳ This has irked states like Andhra Pradesh which have been long demanding the Special Category status.

15th FC has been appointed at a great time when India has taken substantial economic reforms and marking its upward trajectory of growth rate of 7%. It is necessary that cooperation of states are well ensured for effective decision making.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is not only a political document but a representation of our collective values, struggles, and history.

Representation of Indian values

- Indian society is a deeply religious society.
  - ↳ Constitution does effectively provides for freedom of religion, rights to religious minorities and principles of secularies.
- We value animal rights equally
  - ↳ Directive principles of state policy U/A prevents killing of milch animals.
- Respect to our elders
  - ↳ DPSP U/A 41 is on the same lines
- Women rights → Universal adult suffrage U/A 326

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Representation of democratic and socialist movements in West

- French Revolution
  - ↳ Ideas of ~~Justice~~, liberty, equality, fraternity in our Preamble.
- Russian Revolution
  - ↳ Justice for all through Article 15, 16 to provide equal opportunity and no discrimination.
- USA's Constitutional Amendment for Bill of rights
  - ↳ FRs in our Constitution.
- Socialism under Nehru as a blend of ongoing Capitalism and Communism in the world.

Representation of our independence movement

- Fight for 'purna swaraj'
  - ↳ Truly democratic setup in the country.

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- Right to speech U/A 19 which were highly curtailed during colonial movements.
- Liberty of life U/A 21
- Greater preference to representative rather than stable democracy
  - ↳ Adoption of Parliamentary form of Govt.
- Unitary feature in federal constitution to handle diversity and prevent any further partition
  - ↳ Art 3, Art 311, Art. 356 etc. are representation of same.

Indian Constitution is an organic and living document, ~~that~~ ~~contai~~. is the results of ~~a~~ history of the world as well as ideals of the people.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. (250 words) 15

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary is the third organ of our democracy, after executive and legislature. It helps in keeping checks and balances on other two organs.

Importance of Independent Judiciary

(i) Fair Justice : Independent Judiciary ensures that there is no biasedness for any particular section of society and all are equal in eyes of law.

(ii) No Spoil-based system : It will ensure that appointments are merit-based, and are not politicised for personal benefit.

(iii) Law and Order in Society : It will ensure proper implementation of policies and Constitution ideals.

eg. Triple Talaq judgement to ensure women are not discriminated.

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(iv) Keep a check on legislature : It will ensure that policies are framed by following proper procedure of law and by competent authority. Non-allegiance to any group/party ensures no personal vendatta.

(v) Checks on executive : It will ensure that no law or policy is misused to fulfill personal interests.

Safeguards to ensure independent judiciary.

(i) Minimal role of executive in appointment

This ensures that no personal favours are done and judiciary is appointed independent. Since Govt. is biggest litigant (46%), it otherwise would have resulted in conflict of interests.

(ii) Tough procedure of removal of SC/HC judges

Removal requires 2/3rd majority of the house, which is hard to obtain unless substantial grounds.

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(iii) Safety of tenure and terms and conditions cannot be changed for disadvantage during the tenure.

(iv) Contempt of court as valid ground to restrict freedom of speech and expression U/A 19. This prevents influencing judgements by wrong remarks, condemnation etc.

(v) Salaries charged on Consolidated Fund of India thus ensuring financial independence.

(vi) Writ jurisdiction U/A 32, 226 as basic structure of Constitution as decided in L. Chandra Kumar Case. This upholds principle of constitutionalism and judicial independence.

Independent judiciary is necessary for effective functioning of other two organs. It must be well ensured.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism, a unique type of quasi-federal structure has come a long way since independence. It has matured in many contexts, while facing problems in ~~certain~~ few of them.

GREATER CONTROL OF STATES UNDER FEDERALISM :-

① On economic management :

→ Increased devolution to states by 14th FC. Increased from 32% to 42%.

→ Even under new GST regime, taxes on products like petroleum, alcohol under the states.

→ States have 2/3rd voting in GST council

→ Greater borrowing independency from External sources.

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(2) On political managements :-

→ Dispute Resolution committees to let them resolve inter-state disputes amicably.

→ States have full control on powers of 3rd-tier.

→ No State subject has been taken up by centre in the past 40 years.

CONCERNS STILL REMAINING :-

→ Misuse of Governor's position U/A 161, 200, 201, 356.

eg: Recent tussle between Delhi Govt and Lt. Governor.

→ Lack of financial powers under new GST regime, restricting their fiscal space.

→ NITI Aayog's new model bills like Model land leasing Act encroaches upon State's subjects.

→ Misuse of All India Services to control the states.

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→ Interstate Council not effectively utilised U/A 263 to resolve Centre-state disputes and give them greater voice.

In this context, it is necessary that recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchchi commission on cooperative federalism must be effectively promoted.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent amendments to PCA, 1988

- Bribe giver is equally punishable
- Mandatory ~~inquiry~~ permission before taking action against public servant.
- Stringent punishment.

→ Bill acts as breakwaters for unnecessary complaints by providing provision of permission of competent authority before the arrest.

→ It provides for strict action against those who have proved to be corrupt.

Thus, a balance between the both.

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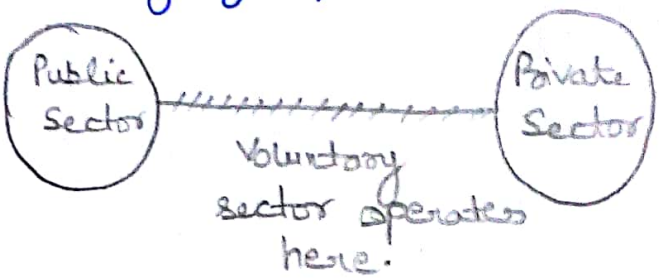
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector consists of non-profit civil society groups like NGOs etc.



Issues with voluntary sector

- Silo mentality i.e. no alternatives for identified issues.
- CBI report said that only 10% NGOs file their annual returns
- Irregular book keeping
- Cherry picking up of issues.
- Allegiance to donors, Political parties
- Running PIL industry
- Promoting international interests over national sovereignty.
- Project small costing 2-3% GDP

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Given the issues with voluntary sector, there is a need for national Accrediation agency.

→ Regulate them from indulging into corrupt practices, misappropriation of funds etc.

→ On lines of international practices likes National Charities Commission in UK.

→ Greater clarity in their role and vested interests.

→ Prevents them from being another front of political parties.

→ Reviewed on the basis of their performance

→ Regular auditing.

National accrediation agency is thus a huge step towards reforming voluntary sector.

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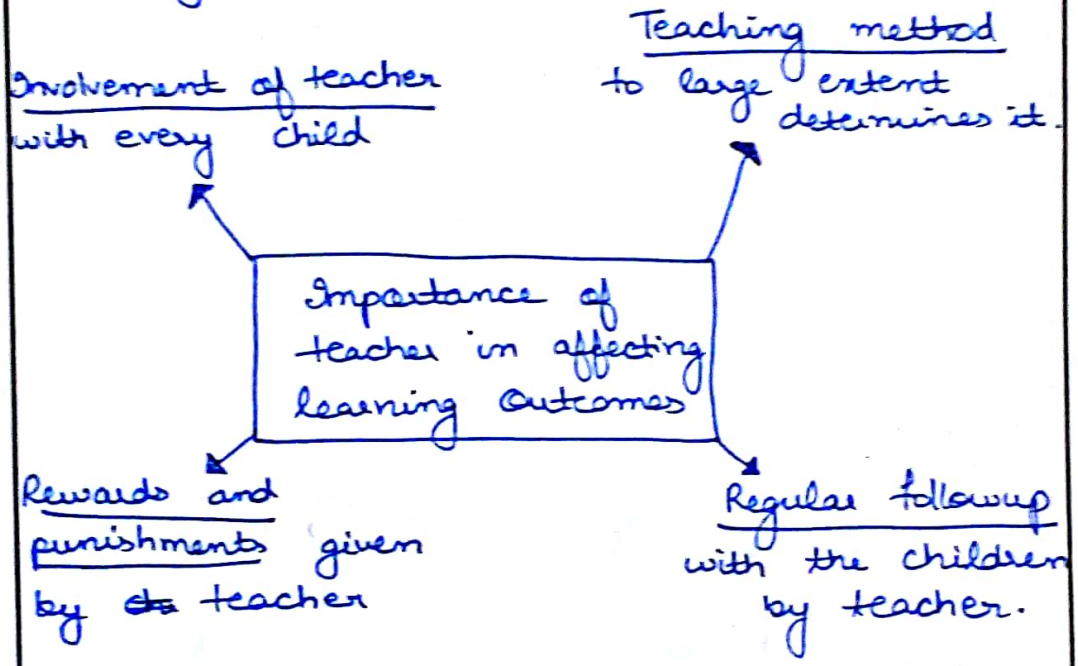
17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teacher acts as first source of formal socialisation for the child, hence holds great relevance in affecting their learning outcomes.



~~The~~ Thus, given the importance of teacher, it is very much necessary to ensure effective training. ~~Train~~ Training under Teacher Education (TE) is one of the methods to do so. However, it is plagued with many problems.

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PROBLEMS IN TEACHER TRAINING

- No established standards
- Only at the beginning, no regular updation of training
- Old training modules
- Lack of compliance to the training processes
- No professional trainers
- Theoretical, rather than practical aspects
- No mandatory requirements. Hence, often skipped.
- Lack of auditing of training institutions.

To address these issues, following steps must be taken :-

(i) National standards of training that will ensure uniformity in education.

(ii) Learning from best practices of Nordic countries

(iii) TE (module) under SSA to be updated regularly.

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(iv) Should be compulsory even for contractual positions.

(v) Practical stimulations while training.

(vi) Mandatory followup to ensure effectiveness

(vii) Professional trainers should be brought in.

These steps will ensure that a teacher is well-trained to be a builder of nation's future.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat scheme launched under Budget 2018-19 has two components:

- → National Health Protection Scheme (for tertiary and secondary health care)
- → Health and Wellness Centres (for primary healthcare)

SCALE OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT

→ NHPS is expected to cover 10 crore househouseholds i.e. 40% of Indian Population.

→ Health and Wellness Centres are expected to open 1.5 lakh centres nationwide.

BENEFITS OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT

- Health insurance will reduce out of pocket expenditure which currently stands at 70%.
- It will ensure greater realisation of goal of 2.5% GDP health expenditure

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as envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017.

- Increase capabilities of people by ensuring good health of all.
- Primary healthcare will ensure early handling of diseases.
- Help in reducing high IMR, MMR of the country.
- Based on international practices of universal health care like Bolsa Familia in Brazil.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

- Tertiarisation of healthcare due to greater focus on NHPS can result in cost spiral.
- Possibility of ghost beneficiaries, frauds by insurance companies.
- Financial resources are constrained. Initial corpus of ₹2000 crore for the scheme is very low.

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- Out-patient care which accounts for 70% expenditure is still outside its purview.
- Health governance due to high levels of corruption, nepotism in Medical Council of India might come in the way.
- Skewed representation of doctors i.e. 82% doctors serves 28% population can get reflected in the services under the scheme.

Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat requires involvement of all stakeholders as well as technologies like Block-chain technology to prevent any frauds etc. It is a revolutionary step in the health sector of India.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has huge military as well as economic presence in ~~India~~ Africa.

→ Billion dollars aid given.

→ Recent naval base at Djibouti.

→ High involvement ~~of~~ in Infrastructure development.

But due to restricted financial resources, India cannot match China's financial clout. Therefore, it is diversifying and exploring other ways.

ENHANCED CO-OPERATION

(i) Asian-African Rural development Organisation (AARDO) : To uplift the economies of rural areas of Africa.

(ii) Pan Africa e-Network, To increase connectivity in the region.

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(iii) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC): To provide training and skills to local youth.
eg. Solar Mamas are trained to effectively utilise solar energy.

(iv) Training to doctors, nurses, hospitality staff and thus, building capacities of people.

(v) People-to-people contact through shared history, providing scholarship etc.

PROMOTION OF DIPLOMATIC PROFILE

(i) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor with the help of Japan to pool resources for investment in Africa and increase diplomatic presence.

(ii) Economic help by providing $2 billion aid recently.

(iii) African forum summit held in India for better engagement.

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(iv) Frequent visits to hitherto ignored countries like Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda.

(v) Increasing trade ties.

India-Africa relations should not be viewed through lens of China. India brings it own strengths to the continents. Africa enjoys better relations and trust with India due to absence of agression and debt diplomacy. This must be effectively utilised to build relations with entire continent.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

Unilateral sanctions of America on its adversaries like Iran, Russia, North Korea etc. have huge impact on ~~impact~~. India.

Impact on INDIA

Iran
- Iran is 3rd largest oil supplier to India. Reduced supplies cause inflation.
- Reduced investments in Gwadar port.
- Projects like INSTC, Iran-Pak-India Pipeline, etc. gets impacted

NORTH KOREA
- Possibility of acting irresponsibly and thus nuclear warfare.

RUSSIA
- Reduced defence supplies eg. S-400
- Russia has been a reliable partner.
- Projects like BRAHMOS affected.

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CAATSA (Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act) is used as a tool to punish the countries who maintain relations with countries like Iran, Russia and North Korea.

India's strategy to shield itself from CAATSA

→ Soft diplomacy through diaspora, etc. can have an influence on America's policies and thus providing exemptions to India.

→ 2+2 dialogue → a recent remarkable step in ensuring better communication at high levels. This can result in greater understanding of concerns of each other.

→ Non-alignment → Hitherto, India has followed non-alignment. By not accepting any unilateral sanctions by US, it will re-enforce its policy.

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→ Acting as leader of the region → India can ~~for~~ act as neutral mediator between US and other countries to facilitate better cooperation and trust in relations.

These steps have been worked upon by India, thus resulting into waiver given for Russia under CAATSA. India should try for similar waiver for Iran to ~~pow~~ secure its stakes in the region.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	16 -09 -2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   mkj iqLrdk esa lwpuk,a Hkjuk vko';d gS (uke] izf'k{k.k dksM] fo|kFkZ Øekad vkfn)A
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   bl esa chl izu gSa vaxzsth vkSj fgUnh esa Nis gSaA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   lHkh izu vfuok;Z gSaA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   izR;sd izu@Hkkx ds vad ml ds lkeus fn, x, gSaA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   izos'k izek.k esa fd;k x;k gS vkSj ml ekè;e dk Li'V mYys[k izu&iqfLrdk (DyWh,) iqLrdk ds eq[; i`"B ij vafdr fufnZV LFkku ij fd;k tkuk pkfg,A mfYyf[kr ekè;e ds vfrfjDr vU; fdlh ekè;e esa fy, x, mkj ij dksbZ vad ugha feysaxsA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   izu esa 'kCn lhek] tgk fofufnZV gS dk vuqlj.k fd;k tkuk pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   mkj iqLrdk esa [kkyh NksM+k gqvk i`"B ;k ml ds vaSk dks Li'V :i ls dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

Irregularly maintained land records and infirm land titles calls for urgent addressal of the issue.

REASON :-

(i) Property disputes : According to NITI Aayog's India Action Plan, such poor record maintenance results into 2/3rd property disputes in the courts.

(ii) Long litigation : Such disputes take 20 years on an average to resolve.

(iii) Delay in land acquisition : This results in lower rank in Ease of Doing Business (100).

(iv) Impact on agriculture : Much of the land lies idle due to disputes. It also results in degradation.

(v) Results in Benami Transactions due to absence of adequate regulations.

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(vi) Lacks of investment in projects like Smart cities, which needs land.

SOLUTIONS

(i) Digitisation of land records
eg. Bhoomi Project in Karnataka

(ii) Land Titling law as proposed.

(iii) Cooperation b/w Centre and state is required for uniform policy as land is a state subject.

(iv) Use of Big data to detect any fraud transactions.

These steps will ensure that land – a scare resource is used efficiently and effectively.

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

India requires $6 trillion investment in Infrastructure from 2016-30 for it to show high rates of economic growth. But financing is a challenges in Infrastructure sector: —

Features of Infrastructure sector

- Long duration of projects
- Requires soft loans for profitability
- Increase in cost of the project with time
- Delay in profits and hence ability to repay.
- High amounts of investment on equipments, material, capital, labour
- Legal hurdles

These features make financing a challenge.

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Measures taken to facilitate finance :-

→ Use of soft loans from countries like Japan.

→ Creation of National Investment Fund (NIF)

→ Easy KYC Norms for credit for the sector.

→ Use of Viability Gap Funding through adequate participation of Private sector.

→ Reducing logistics cost which accounts for 14.4% of costs.

Way Forward :

Infrastructure is the backbone of the economy. It must be adequately supported to reap maximum benefits.

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3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? (150 Words) 10

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए, कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India's electronics sector is one of the sunrise sectors. There are many favourable conditions for its growth.

- High demand with growth rate > 8%
- Government's Boost through 'Make in India'.
- 100% FDI allowed in the sector.

However, it is unable to respond to demand,

- Less than 1% FDI in the sector.
- Presence of duty inverted structure that favours more imports of finished products.
- Lack of raw materials like lithium.
- Dumping by countries like China
- Strict environment laws for e-waste.

To address this issues, following

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steps need to be taken:-

- Increase in co-operation with countries of Central Asia for cheaper imports of raw materials.

- Rationalising the duty structure to leverage the domestic industry.

- Ease in doing business to increase FDI in the sector.

Such steps will ensure that electronics sector is able to plug the loopholes in supply-demand imbalance

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4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

India's growth ~~rate~~ post LPG reforms has been a paradoxial growth.

High growth rate

- 6th largest economy of the world
- ~7.3% annual growth ~~rate~~ of GDP.
- >$400 billion forex reserves

High poverty

- Poverty line at ~21.3% (TENDULKAL COMMITTEE)
- According to UNDP, >50% Population is multidimensionally poor.

REASONS

→ Unequal sharing of benefits : According to Oxfam Report 2018, top 1% holds 73% wealth in India.

→ Failure in trickle down policy

→ Failure of ~~poo~~ pro-poor schemes

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→ Agriculture sector which employs 45.7% population is witnessing one of the lowest growth rates of 3.4%.

→ High rates of unemployment due to mismatch of skills.

WAYS TO RESOLVE

→ Idea of Universal Basic Income as suggested by ES 2016-17 can be explored.

→ Greater focus on sectors like Agriculture, MSME which are labour intensive.

→ Universal access to Health, Education

→ Greater levels of skilling

Removal of Poverty is necessary for India to have a sustainable growth. It will also help in fulfilling SDG Goal-1.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

With huge investments in agriculture through policies like Green Revolution, Minimum Support Price etc; India today is a food surplus country.

However, legislations like Essential Commodities Act, 1955, do not address the case of such surpluses.

- These put restrictions on storage amount of foodgrains.
- It doesn't distinguish between retailers, exporters, processors.
- It also puts restrictions on imports / exports.

Such an act prevents the agriculture

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Sector to realise its full potential.

In this light,

- NITI Aayog has suggested to exclude agriculture commodities to be removed from its ambit.
- Agriculture commodities can instead be better regulated under Black marketing Act
- This will give a push to food processing – currently growing at >10%
- This will help in adopting the "income-oriented" approach, rather than "production oriented".

Thus, this Act needs to be relaxed into. It doesn't take into account contemporary realities.

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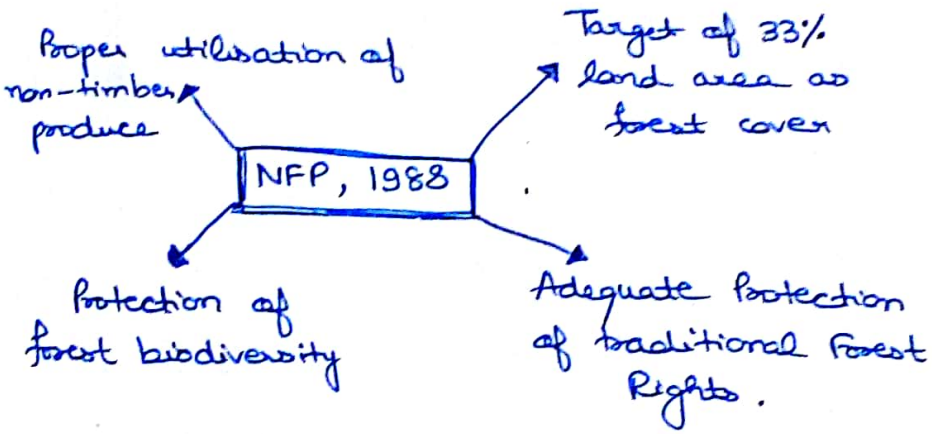
6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, National Forest Policy (2018) is proposed, replacing National Forest Policy (1988)



Need for new forest policy:

1. Outdated policy of 1988 doesn't address the present concerns of climate change, land degradation etc.

2. Failed to meet objectives: According to India Forest Survey Report 2017, India has only ~21.4% forest cover, which is way less than the target.

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3. Not in line with Forest Rights Act, 2006 which was enacted later.

4. Absence of regulatory body and feeling of alienation with present bureacracy.

5. Increase in incidence of forest fires by more than 50%. These were not addressed in this policy.

Forests act as a resource for raw material, carbon sink, livelihood etc. Their adequate protection is of utmost importance. Therefore, National Forest Policy, 2018 was enacted.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

According to UN, ~68% Population is expected to live in urban areas by 2050, as compared to ~55% today. Such, rapid urbanisation results into many disasters :-

- Fires
- Stampede
  eg. Mumbai Railway Station
- Cloud Bursts
- Heat Islands
- Pollution

Reasons for increased vulnerability

- Huge Population pressure results into heavy crowding
- Encroachments of wetlands, forest land
- Excessive usage of energy.
  for eg. New York uses same energy in 1 week as Zimbabwe in 1 year
- Absence of resilient infrastructure.

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Incidents like dust storm in Delhi, Fire in Mumbai's Restaurant in 2017 etc. highlights vulnerability to disasters.

Measures to be taken

→ Adequate buffer lands in the form of wetlands, forests and prevent their encroachment.

→ Regular checks of electricity lines.

→ Effective crowd management.

→ Capacity Building by availability of adequate personnel, equipments.

→ Awareness of citizens by providing to-do manual in case of disasters.

Way Forward

For India, to truly realise the goal of "Smart cities", it must be disaster-resilient. This will help in achieving the goal SDG - Goal - 11.

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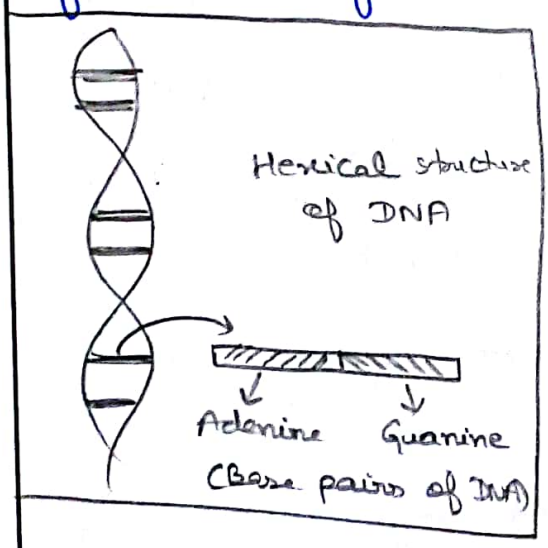
8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA Profiling means tracing the history, identity etc. of a person using his/her DNA and collecting all the possible information of that person.



Every person has different genetic material (DNA) due to huge possibilities of base-pairing. This makes it easier for DNA profiling.

FORENSIC APPLICATION
- → Find missing person
- → Matching DNA of suspects
- → Establish the family tree
- → Record maintenance of criminals for easy detection.

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Significance of DNA Technology Bill, 2018

→ DNA data banks : At national, state levels to store the relevant information.

→ DNA Regulatory Board to ensure proper implementation of the Rules.

→ Balance between Privacy and DNA Profiling

→ Will help in Increase in Conviction Rate which currently stands at 47%.

→ Reduce the time of investigation.

→ Help addressing the issue of rehabilitation of missing persons.

This Bill has the potential to bring revolution in both technology sector as well as criminal justice system. It must be properly leveraged.

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue Water Capabilities refers to the capabilities of Armed Forces to secure domestic and international waters through adequate use of technologies, manpower etc.

MEASURES TAKEN

- Import of submarines like Scorpene
- Cooperation with other countries. eg. Port of Duqm, Oman
- Regular exercise with other countries for quick & better response eg: Malabar exercise
- Huge defence expenditure.
- Promotion of indeginisation of technology.

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Due to rising territorial agression by China through its policy of string of pearls, Blue capabilities need to be enhanced at much higher levels. This will ensure security of the entire nation.

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10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

In 2017, drugs worth 3700 crore were caught off the Cost of Gujarat. This highlights huge vulnerability of India to case of drug trafficking.

REASONS	STEPS TO BE TAKEN
(i) Large coastline of 7500 km, this makes it easier for trafficking.	(i) Proper patrolling of the borders and identifying the most used hotspots.
(ii) Closeness to Golden Crescent and neighbours like Pakistan.	(ii) Greater cooperation with these countries to control the menace.
(iii) Increased demand among youth to address their frustations due to unemployment, competition etc.	(iii) Awareness to young children and their parents on harmful use of such drugs.

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(iv)	Rise in terrorism, extremism who use this as a source to earn income.	(iv) Control on such activities as done through proper surveillance, guarding the border, demonetisation etc.

Though many steps have been taken but needs to be done to completely resolve the issue.

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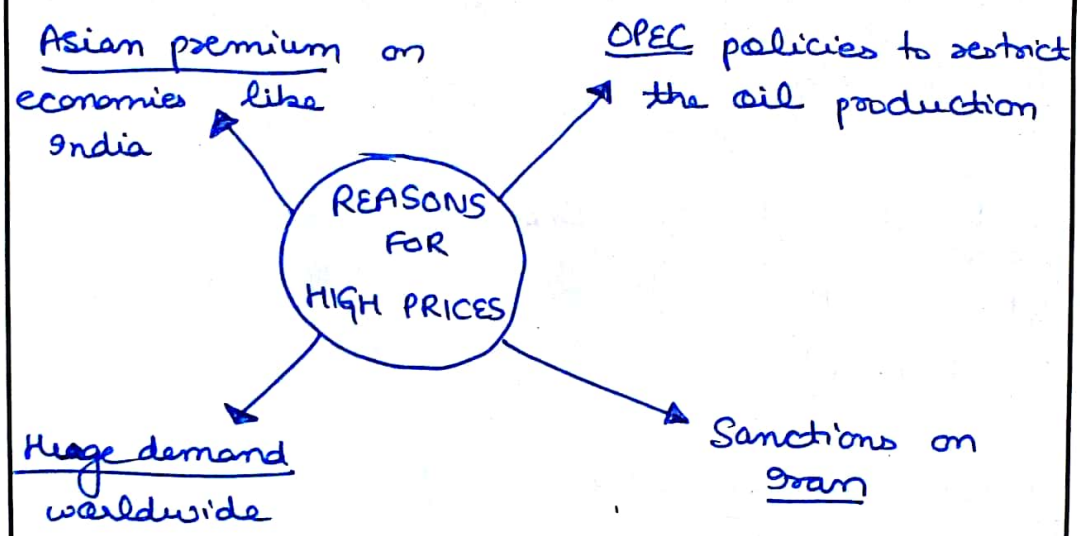
11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

In the past few months, oil prices have almost becomes 1.5 times.



Such high prices have huge impact on Indian economy :—

1. Inflation : Since oil is raw material for energy sector, transportation etc, it has fall off impact on every other sector.

2. Current Account deficit : which has risen to > $16.5 billion due to increase in

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import expenditure. India meets 80% of its crude oil needs through imports.

3. Weakening Rupee : Increase in dollar demand to buy the oil weakens the rupee. It has recently become worst performing currency of Asia.

4. Affect on forex reserves

5. Reduced demand in economy due to rising inflation. It also results in unemployment.

6. Affect on sectors like Aviation which have 40% costs of turbine fuel. This make movement of people more costly.

STEPS that can be taken :

1. National Energy Policy aims to reduce oil imports by 10% by 2020. ~~Obj~~ It must be adequately followed.

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2. National Biofuel Policy, 2018 can be leveraged to produce Biofuels like Bio-diesel, Bio-CNG using surplus foodgrains, Municipal waste etc.

3. Lowering the Asian Premium by collective bargaining by Asian Countries.

4. Faster work on projects like extraction of Petroleum oil in South-China Sea by collaborating with Countries like Vietnam.

Thus, dual approach of increasing domestic Competencing and lowering imports can help India in shielding itself from global oil price volatility.

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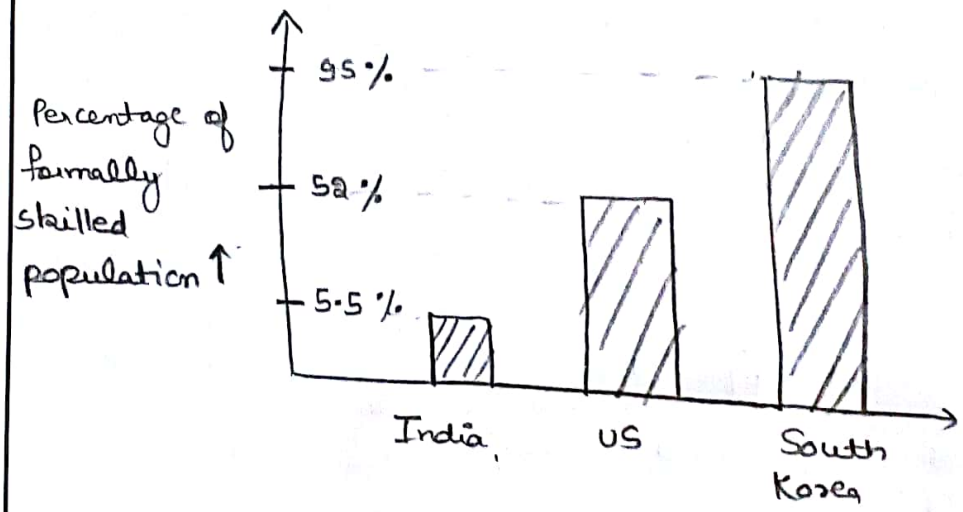
12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

According to NSSO Report, India has very poor record of formal skill training as compared to other countries.



POSITIVE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

- Enhancing capacity of state in providing skills.
  eg. Internships by companies.
- Use of CSR funds to provide skills.
  eg. e-Chaupal to help farmers.

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NEGATIVE ROLE

- Less industrial partnerships with colleges, universities result in lack of required skills.

  FICCI Survey has said that only 16% graduates have required Industrial skills

- Regional, gender imbalance by cherrypicking some regions and excluding women from skill development.

- Non-adherence to Government's guidelines on mandatory apprenticeships to be provided.

Thus, private sector has failed to provide adequate levels of skill development.

MEASURES REQUIRED TO IMPROVE OVERSIGHT

- → 3rd party audits to ensure compliance
- → Tax benefits on completion of targets
- → Follow up on objectives
- → India Skill Dev. Service

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE FINANCING

- Skill sector can be granted Priority sector status
- Dedicated fund with contributions from CSR.
- PPP for opening skill development institutions

Way Forward :

Economic Survey 2016-17 has said that 65% population of India is under 35 years. Both Private and Public sector need to show high levels of collaboration to prevent such demographic dividend turning into demographic disaster.

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13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

India's e-commerce sector today stands at value of $25 billion, which is expected to increase to $200 billion by 2030.

~~NEED FOR A NEW e-commerce policy~~ :—

Need for its regulation :—

1. Currently it is regulated by multiplicity of Government regulators and departments.
   ↳ Draft e-commerce policy assigns this task to central Consumer Protection Authority.

2. Traditional retailers have faced issue of price cartelisation by deep pockets pricing
   ↳ Draft Policy restricts on influencing prices, price distortions and provide level playing field.

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3. There have been many incidents of consumer dissatisfaction as bricks, soaps etc. sent instead of desired product

↳ New Policy provide proper route for grievance redressal.

4. Many companies form a group. This might lead to misuse of offers etc.
eg. Recent acquisition of flipkart by Walmart

↳ Draft Policy provides adequate provision for Competition Commission of India to take steps.

Therefore, there is a proper need for regulation of the sector and draft e-commerce policy adequately addresses it.

Challenges of the sector

1. FDI is not allowed in case companies own the inventories.

2. Cannot sell in-house brands.

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3. Prices are made artificially higher.
4. Declining quality of product.
5. Grievances of local retailers against e-Commerce.
6. Monopoly creation.
7. Misuse of consumer data.
8. Frauds etc.

Way Forward :

To address the challenges of the sector, Commerce Ministry's recommendations can be followed :-

- Use of Artificial Intelligence to detect frauds
- Local storage of data.
- 49% FDI allowed if 100% Make in India Products.

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14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Despite having ~2.3% world's land area, India is home to ~10.2% livestock. Such livestock offers great opportunities for dairy sector of India.

IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY SECTOR

- → Alternative source of income, specially for marginal farmers
- → Nutritional security
- → Livelihood source for women
- → Their waste can serve as excellent manure
- → Export opportunities for India

Achievements :

→ India is the largest milk producer in world.

→ Animal rearing contributes 4% to GDP, out of which maximum contribution is by dairy sector.

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Over-production as the reason for problems

- It results in lower prices, thus reducing incentives to the sector.
- It leads to wastage due to high perishability and unability to store large quantities.

Over-production is not the main reason :-

- Domestically and globally, there is increase in demand as well as the prices. So, overproduction is not an issue.
- Issue lies with less usage of export opportunities. India exports only 0.3% of its milk production, as compared to New Zealand, which exports 25% of its production.
- Low utilisation of value-addition in food-processing. This would otherwise have increased the shelf-life of product.

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- Lack of skills among farmers to increase the productivity of animals.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN

→ e-Pashuhaat can effectively utilised to meet demand-supply needs.

→ Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) created under Budget 2017-18 can be used for capacity building.

→ Direct linking with industries for greater levels of food processing.

→ Increasing productivity of indigenous breeds through cross-breeding.

→ Cheap and indigenous technologies for better cold storage.

These steps will provide a much needed push to the dairy industry.

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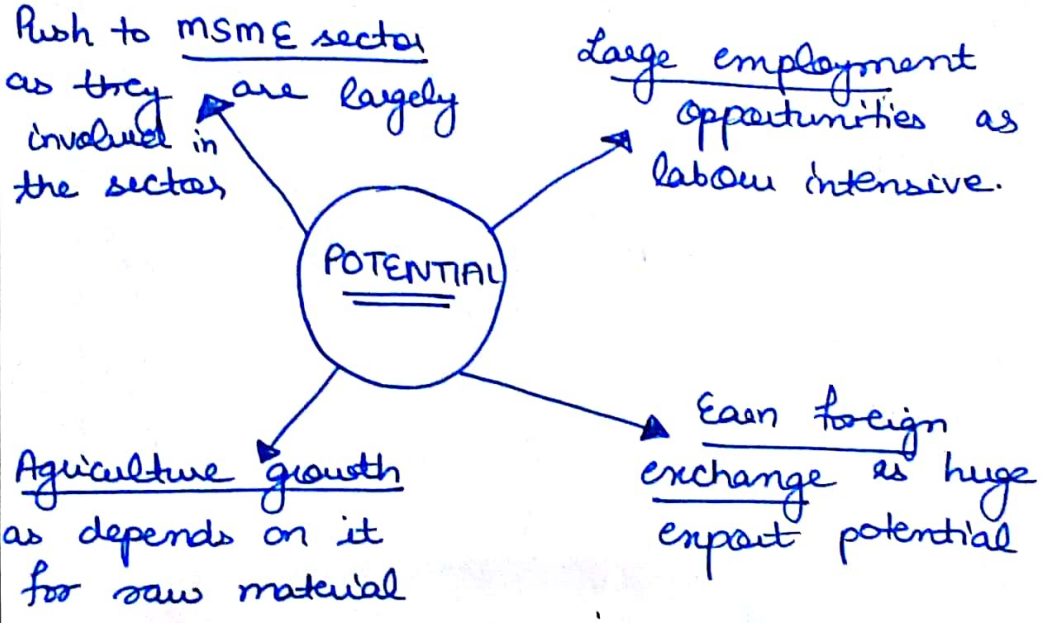
15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Textile and Apparels Industry is one of the largest employers in the country. It holds huge potential.



CHALLENGES TO THE INDUSTRY

1. Outdated technology, machines lowers the output.

2. Declining demand of handloom and shift to powerloom.

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3. Competition from countries like Vietnam, Bangladesh etc.

4. Labour restrictions on ~~higher~~ hiring cheaper contractual labour.

5. Irrational duties by developed countries
   eg. US charges heavy import duties on Indian textiles.
   However, Bangladesh enjoys 0% import duty.

6. Credit crunch due to rising NPAs, Basel Norms etc.

7. Strict Environment laws which results in increase of Input cost.

8. Declining quality of raw-material i.e. cotton.

Steps that have been taken :-

1. Technology Upgradation Scheme by providing upgradation linked incentives.

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2. Boost to MSME sector by reducing Corporate tax to 25% for MSME with turnover <250 crore under Budget 2018-19. This will increase their Competitiveness.
3. Introduction of GST will prevent unnecessary duties by States.
4. Wage Code Bill to ease on labour laws.
5. 'Make in India' to promote the sector.
6. Social Campaigns like 'Wear Khadi'.

Way Forward

Due to declining growth in China and its rising wages, a void has been created at global level. For India to become a developed country and fulfill goal of 25% GDP manufacturing by 2022, it needs to fill that void.

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16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has huge number of transportation corridors in the form of roads, railway lines etc. crossing through the biodiversity rich areas.

IMPACT ON WILDLIFE

- Death of animals
  eg. Recently many elephants were killed after colliding with train.
- Increased man-animal conflict due to increased exposure
- Disturbs their natural movement
- Reduction in Protected areas
  eg. In India, Protected areas account for only 4% land as compared to Aichi target of 17%

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Current Policy framework :

→ National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-30) aims to work on such transportation corridors to reduce conflicts.

→ Tougher criteria for such land acquistions

→ Building of under Passes, Bridging.

→ Mandatory rules on slowdown of vehicles in such zones.

However, such Policies lack strict enforcement.

Measures to balance development and biodiversity Protection. :—

→ GIS based mapping of such corridors and find alternative routes.

→ Fix accountability in case of flouting of rules of speed etc.

→ Involvement of local population, traditional knowledge to reduce conflicts

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→ Learn from countries like Netherlands which have succeeded in building connected protected areas along with road infrastructure.

Way Forward

Earth is a shared planet between different form of life. Humans must make sure that they must not corner the resources. It will ultimately impact their sustainable future.

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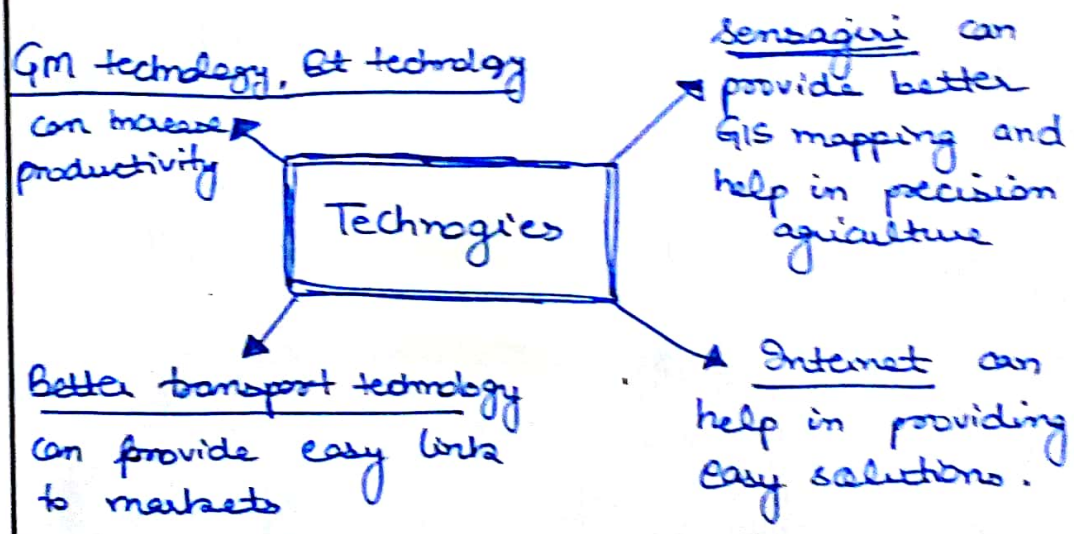
17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Agriculture sector grew at a low rates of ~3.4% in 2017-18. Also, Economic Survey 2017-18 painted out that, climate change has potential to reduce farmers income by 14-18%. In these scenarios, technology can become a rescue tool for farmers.



However, such potential of technology remains underutilised :—

REASONS :—

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1. Resistance by farmers due to lack of ~~[illegible]~~ trust in technologies.

2. Lack of technology related education and skills to properly utilise it.

3. Fragmented land holdings prevent utilising maximum potential of mechanisation, tractors etc.

4. Less penetration as benefits are sided by large farmers.

5. Fear of employment results in formation of pressure groups against it.

6. Lack of investment in ~~[illegible]~~ climate resilient technologies.

7. Expensive technologies that cannot be afforded by many farmers.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY PENETRATION

1. Awareness on the benefits by organising

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workshops, seminars.

2. Availability at cheaper costs specially the basic technologies like tractors, ginning machines etc.

3. Technology transfers from countries like Israel. eg. drip irrigation technologies.

4. Due to feminization of agriculture, greater participation of women for such technology demonstrations.

   eg. Recently few women were sent to Rice Research Institute, Phillipines to get knowledge on some technologies.

5. Use of CSR to provide technology related education, skills.

6. Contract Farming for technology promotion

WAY FORWARD

Technology is the best solution in our hand to realise the goal of doubling farmer's income by 2022.

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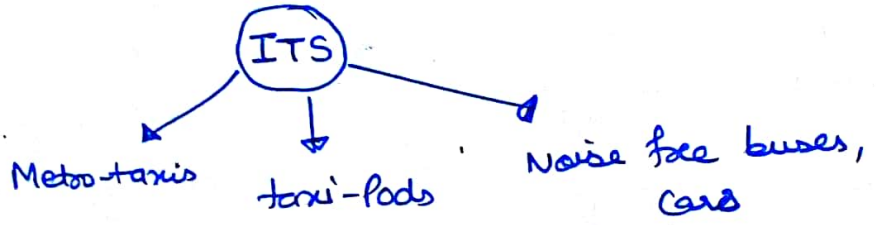
18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transportation Systems refers to the modes of transport which do not require much of mechanical operations, are fast, fuel efficient, require less land etc.



NEED FOR ITS

- Swift movement of goods as well as people.
  eg. In Bengaluru, it takes 1 hour on an average to travel 3 km.
  ITS will help resolve it.
- Reduced pollution due to higher efficiency and cleaner fuels.

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- Address traffic issues ~~caused due to~~ by better collision detection and handling.
- 'Smart' vehicle for 'Smart City'
- Create employment in this new sector of vehicle manufacturing.
- Will be on the lines of 'Move People, not vehicles'.
- Save time wasted in travelling.

Challenges in deploying

- Huge investments are required in the development of such transportation.
- Indian roads are not ready for swift movement of such vehicles.
- Resistance in people
- Ethical issues in case of automated vehicles.
- Fear of loss of employment in the form of helpers like drivers etc.

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As Niti Aayog's Action Agenda has pointed out, Intelligent Transportation System requires effective Public-Private Partnership to develop.

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19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018.

(250 Words) 15

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation means to keep the data related to Indian customers within the domestic territory of India. Presently, most of the data is stored on International servers.

SIGNIFICANCE
- → Right to Privacy of Indian people
- → Easy access to such data in case of investigations
- → Regulated by Indian laws.
- → Local representatives of Company can be directly Questioned.
- → Better and regulated data processing.
- → Prevents any misuse. eg. Recent Cataylytica Scandal has highlighted election vulnerability to such data

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Srikrishna Committee report and draft Data Protection Bill have adequate provisions of data localisation.

Limitations :-

1. There is no certain evidence that data localisation would protect user's identity and privacy.
2. Absence of adequate infrastructure for storage of large amounts of data.
3. Puts additional cost burden on companies.
4. US law denies access to data without its permission irrespective of the place of storage of data.
5. India is highly prone to Cyber-attacks. It ranks as low as 23 in Cyber Security Index by International Telecommunication Union.

These limitations thus restrict the law enforcement as proposed by

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Committee.

WAY FORWARD

Data localisation though is a step in right direction but it lacks adequate support in terms of finance, infrastructure etc.

- India needs to focus on capacity building for such huge storage.
- US's new law Cloud Act provides for direct access to company surpassing US authorities. This might reduce the need of data localisation.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Rising Xenophobia, Refugee Crisis in the world is mainly based on the premise that illegal migration is threat to national security.

LINK BETWEEN BOTH :—

- Illegal migration
  - For economic purposes → Discriminated by local people, frustrations → Resort to criminal activities
  - due to issues in homeland eg. Rohingya Crisis → deprived of basic human rights, loss of identity → Prone to radicalisation, Extremism

→ THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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However, to say that illegal migration leads to threat to national security, ~~equatio~~ is equal to generalising things.

- Not all immigrants are threat.
- They are stereotyped, branded as threat.
- Situations forced them to resort to illegal activities.

POSITIVES OF NRC in ASSAM

→ There are around 40 lakh illegal migrants allegedly staying in Assam.

→ This puts a huge burden on resources of the country as well as state.

→ Threat to democracy as they are used as vote banks.

→ Frequent conflicts with local population.

→ Suspected of increased radicalisation, fundamentalism in the region.

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NEGATIVES OF NRC

- Absence of any definitive policy with their home country will result in human rights violation.
- They will be stranded, nowhere to go.
- It gives push to deglobalisation.
- There can be huge inclusion/exclusion errors.
- Manual exercise has put a lot of burden on administrative sources.

NRC is a sensitive issue. Though Government has obligation under Assam Accord of 1985, but it cannot be used to marginalise or discriminate a single community.

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